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AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y., U.S.A.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Published the First of Each Month by the
AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING
COMPANY.

President GRANT M. CURTIS
Vice-President PRINCE T. WOODS, M. D.
Secretary-Treasurer L. M. AVISE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy. Ten cents per back number.

FOREIGN, one dollar per year. Canada seventy-five cents. Ten cents per copy.

Subscriptions can begin with any month.

Write your name and post office address plainly. If your Journal does not reach you promptly each month, kindly notify us.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

The AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is discontinued at the completion of the subscription term by order of the postal authorities. This notice will be marked with a blue X when your subscription has expired. We solicit a prompt renewal. Please do not delay.

25,000 COPIES PER MONTH

It is positively guaranteed that during the year ending Oct. 1, 1910, the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will circulate an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) copies per month. All advertising contracts are based on this circulation.

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEED

We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber when ordering the fowls or merchandise, states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars.

American Poultry Publishing Company

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application

Application for entry as second-class matter at the post-office at Buffalo, N. Y., pending.

30,000 FOR NOVEMBER, 1909

E. D. Corson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corson Manufacturing Co., printers and binders, being first duly sworn, states that that company has a contract for and is printing and binding thirty thousand (30,000) copies of the November, 1909, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

E. D. CORSON,
C. B. KOON, Commissioner of Deeds.

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CHAS. H. WARD WITH US

October 28, Chas. H. Ward, Bethel, Conn., well-known as the secretary of the American White Plymouth Rock Club, joined the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD forces and will have charge of the subscription and mail order department. Mr. Ward is an enthusiastic and consistent friend of the poultry business in all branches. He is to devote most of his time to handling corres-

pondence relating to the subscription work of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD agents and the sale of poultry books published by this company. We ask for him the hearty co-operation of the rapidly increasing host of friends and well-wishers of the new paper. Give us your valued help and we will build up for AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD the largest circulation enjoyed by any poultry magazine thus far.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR DECEMBER

Publishers' Column

THE December number of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is to be especially rich in text and illustrations. There will be good things to read, talk and think about for all persons interested in poultry. Our contributors are thoroughly practical men and women, experienced poultry workers, and they are dealing with facts, not theory. The partial list of December features given below indicates the wide field of useful poultry knowledge opened to readers in the next number. There are subjects of general interest for everybody; fancier, market-poultryman or farmer, amateur or veteran, and for every member of the family. Don't miss the December A. P. W.! Place your subscription order now!

PLYMOUTH ROCKS UNDER THE NEW STANDARD OF 1910, by William C. Denny, with new illustrations from drawings by A. O. Schilling, showing composite Plymouth Rock type of 1878, 1888, and 1903; also a sketch showing the Plymouth Rock type of the future. The changes in the Revised Standard are discussed, giving reasons for reducing weight of pullet, a better description of shape or back in male and female; changes and improvements in color description of Barred Rock female; desirability of male's tail being carried at a lower angle, and discussion of some changes that were talked over, but not adopted; color of Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, etc.,

LIGHT BRAHMAS AS A STANDARD VARIETY, a continuation of the History of the Light Brahma, by J. H. Drevenstedt, illustrated with rare old prints. Wonderful development in type. Progress made in color markings of hackle, tail, coverts and wings; comments by famous breeders.

HOW I STARTED IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS, an illustrated article by Fred W. C. Almy, successful egg-farmer-fancier of the celebrated Little Compton district, with illustrations from pen drawings of Rhode Island colony poultry house, cracker box brood coop, colony brood coop and once-a-day feed trough. Mr. Almy tells how he built up a profitable business, beginning with borrowed hens, and now wintering 2,000 Rhode Island Reds. A practical lesson for beginners with methods and rations. He states that it is easily possible to clear \$2,000 a year with 2,000 hens.

THE SHOW BIRDS' TOILET, by J. H. Drevenstedt, Standard Editor, tells how to prepare fowls for the show room. Exp'ains how to feed and handle exhibition birds. Condition the chief factor of success in close competition; tells how to win.

MODERN FEEDING METHODS, by C. L. Opperman, Associate Poultryman of Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, outlines valuable dry and wet feeding systems with suggestions based on recent government experiments with poultry foods; good rations for poultry keepers in the South. Reports one year's work with six pens of Leghorns and the profits.

THE SYMPOSIUM OF PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING—Questions on Breeding for eggs; condition, food and care required to hold color of plumage; the essentials of health, vigor and vitality; introducing new blood, and the use of trap nests. With practical answers by Miss Henrietta E. Hooker, and Messrs. Charles F. Thompson, F. W. C. Almy, William H. Carr, Henry Dana Smith, W. H. Withington, J. W. Parks, J. H. Curtiss, Charles E. Foster, T. Courtney Punderford and C. C. Herron.

SILVER WYANDOTTE ORIGIN, by J. H. Drevenstedt, giving history of the breed that was the progenitor of the great Wyandotte family; illustrated

INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM McNEIL, by J. H. Drevenstedt. A practical "heart to heart" talk with this prominent successful Canadian fancier, exhibitor and breeder.

WINTER EGGS AND HOW TO GET THEM, by Prince T. Woods, M. D., giving care and management of laying stock. Secret of getting eggs when prices are high; feeding formulas.

SYMPOSIUM ON DUCK GROWING. Questions on housing and yarding. How many ducks to a drake. Feeding breeding ducks; care of breeding stock at close of breeding season. Green food required. With answers by Messrs. F. S. Keith, Byron Patterson, H. E. Moffatt, H. M. Proud, W. R. Sprengle, Paul G. Springer, A. B. Coolidge, W. R. Curtiss and Co., J. H. Weed, S. B. and E. W. Twining and W. H. Withington.

(Continued on page 68.)

SHOW ROOM AGENTS

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD wants a hustling, reliable subscription agent at every winter poultry show to be held this season in the United States and Canada. Liberal terms to the right men and women. Address the undersigned for full particulars. A truly big money-making opportunity for the right persons. Write today!

LOCAL AGENTS

We also want an interested, wide-awake poultry breeder or friend of poultry culture (man or woman in every city and village—at every post-office, in fact of the United States and Canada to take subscriptions for AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and handle the quick-selling books published and dealt in by us. Write the undersigned (please do not delay) for complete information about free sample copies, sample book outfits, subscription order blanks, etc. You cannot fail to make good money working for us. Brand new paper and a clear field! Be the first in your city or neighborhood to reap the harvest. It will cost you only a two cent stamp to learn all about it.

FREE 20-PAGE PROSPECTUS

If you, reader, have not seen and read a copy of our 20-page free Prospectus which tells about the unequalled "feast" of good things AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is going to contain during 1910, and thereafter, be sure to send us a postal card asking for it. Better still, write us a short letter—just a few words will do—and enclose the names and addresses of two, three, five or ten of your friends, neighbors and acquaintances who are interested in poultry keeping for profit, and we will mail each of them this big free Prospectus. DO THIS FAVOR FOR US AND WE WILL MAKE IT WORTH YOUR WHILE. Later on you may want to call on these persons and obtain their subscriptions to the new paper.

Yours for a truly representative EASTERN POULTRY MAGAZINE.

W. C. DENNY,
Circulation and Advertising Manager.

BARRED ROCKS
New York Champions

HAWKINS'

WHITE ROCKS
Original Graves Strain
NONE BETTER

ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS

Have won more prizes at *New York, Boston* and the *World's Greatest Shows* than all others. ¶ At *New York* in the strongest class of *Barred Rocks* ever seen, *451 birds*, I won 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th Cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets; 1st and 3rd Cocks; 1st and 2nd Hens; 1st and 2nd Breeding Pens.

¶ "ROYAL BLUE," my first prize and sweepstakes Cockerel at *New York, 1909*, is a marvel of the breed. A model of perfection. My other varieties have the same high quality. *Hundreds of choice breeding birds that will produce winners* at honest prices.

SHOW BIRDS TO WIN IN ANY COMPANY

¶ I have sold birds that have won at the largest shows in America and England, and if you want the best I can please you. ¶ CATALOGUE OF AMERICA'S FINEST PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES FREE

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
FROM NEW YORK AND
BOSTON WINNERS

A. C. HAWKINS

Lock Box 30, LANCASTER, MASS.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
THAT CAN WIN
ANYWHERE

JAN 1 1912

WE ARE READY ARE YOU?

OWEN

THIS SPACE COSTS MONEY—

and we are not going to use any of it this month to illustrate our many grand winning birds. Most of those you will find exquisitely done by the two great artists Sewell and Schilling in our beautiful catalogue which is yours for the asking. We have taken so much pains in that catalogue to tell you the story of Owen Farms, to picture for you to the very best of our ability a very interesting modern poultry plant and to fully make you acquainted with our ways and methods of raising fancy poultry, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to reproduce in our advertising space anything concerning these very important and, we hope, to the public, very interesting subjects.

Another reason why we are not inclined to use our space for illustrating our birds is that we have so much to say about them, so many really strong features and arguments to present to you as to why you should get into close touch with Owen Farms that we can not possibly spare the space in this advertisement.

A BUSINESS HOUSE—

Perhaps no one question concerning a house we anticipate purchasing anything from is more important to use than this one, suggested by the caption. Is Owen Farms a true business house? Will they answer my correspondence promptly and give me the information I want? Do they appreciate what every good business house puts before everything else, that a satisfied customer is the only true foundation on which to build a lasting and successful business? If I am disappointed in my purchase of Owen Farms will they give me entire satisfaction, such satisfaction as every reasonable man has a right to expect of an honest house from which he buys anything? Do they not describe their birds fairly, without exaggeration, calling your attention to any defect as well as to their excellent points?

We dare to say to all of these questions, "Yes," and again "Yes."

GET ACQUAINTED WITH OWEN FARMS—

It will pay you to get acquainted with Owen Farms. Get their catalogue and read it carefully and see if it is not almost like a visit to a complete poultry plant. Write to them for information and then judge for yourself as to whether our Mr. Owen and our Mr. Delano have not apparently done their very best to help you and, perchance, if you ask for advice (which we are always ready to give) see how often it happens that the advice given you is manifestly to your own interest rather than to the interest of Owen Farms.

BUFF BLACK ORPINGTONS

When "I fell in love" with the Orpington during an eight years' residence in England it was not love at first sight I think that somewhere back I must have had progenitors from Missouri. All England was apparently convinced of the Orpington's surpassing excellence. I could see that by the shows and their poultry papers. I wanted to know the reasons why they were such grand birds. So I set about finding out. I tried them out as layers and they answered every question. They commenced to lay early and kept it up right through the year. I found it easy to raise them. They were hardy and they grew as fast as I had ever known birds to grow. They bred well and true. The eggs were always fertile. They were good mothers and my hatches were large. Finally I ate them and I found their flesh to be better than any poultry I had ever tasted. Then I studied the Orpington and with all the enthusiasm I possessed I FANCIED them. Every day since I have grown to like them more. There was no breeder of any importance that I did not come to know personally and as expense did not stand in my way if I did not get the best England had I am mistaken. That I did is well evidenced by the fact that ever since Orpington breeders in this country have again and again ransacked England, buying here and there to beat me in New York and I am bound to say without success. We have this year the following to offer you: Grand color, which is an inheritance, not an accident; good heads with combs not too large, fairly smooth, well set, and serrations close to Standard; grand type; large birds, as low down as any English breeder or judge would desire; in fact, **Buff Orpingtons that are not to be beaten** either in this country or in England. One thing I want to say. In England the Orpington is called a majestic bird and the type originated and demanded is not too low down. He should never look squatty. He should look rather low on account of his size and massive proportions rather than because he is actually short from his hock to the ground.

Owen Farms can and will sell you Buff Orpingtons that are as near right as they can be found and at the fair price.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—

We have BLACK ORPINGTONS, and good ones, but we can not use the space to describe them here. You will find them in our catalogue.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Every one at Madison Square Garden last winter who saw our 1st pen of White Wyandottes said that it was the best five birds in this variety ever exhibited. We added four more females to it, equal to the four exhibited, and from this pen we have raised a large number of chicks that are simply wonderful in type, color, and head; birds that I truly believe will score higher than any birds we have ever seen. Our 1st Chicago last year sired two of the best birds at the New York Show and many others winning all over the country. This year he has been breeding better than ever and we even now think we have the winner for New York this winter sired by this bird. Our 1st Boston this last year was another grand sire. All through our matings we have birds way ahead of any previous year. I am saying this to fanciers. You know that good birds do not come by chance breeding. It takes good matings to produce nearly perfect type, color, head, eyes, and station, and if you get birds of that class into your pens **YOU CAN DO IT JUST AS SURELY AS WE DO.** We will sell you White Wyandottes of that class and at fair prices. You can win with them and you can breed them. Don't think that all our White Wyandottes are high priced. **They are not.** They are all of our best blood, but we have grand birds for \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15.00. These birds are much better than most birds at these prices and you can not help but get important advances in color, type, head, eye and comb, which are characteristics of the blood lines. Then they answer two important questions, they lay grandly and they breed well and true. I feel strongly concerning our White Dottes and when one is sure they are right it becomes almost impossible to stop writing about it. Oh, if I could only **prove** in some way beyond question that our White Wyandottes are in advance of any other strain! Our winnings at New York, Chicago and Boston help, but I see the birds themselves daily and then I feel that enough has not been said.

Catalogues sent with full information free. Please be particular to always indicate the BREED you wish and we would also thank you to always give credit to the journal in which you see our advertisement appear.
OWEN FARMS, Box W, VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

FARMS "BIG 4"

LETTER WRITING—

I wish to thank our friends for writing many letters to Owen Farms of late that have allowed us to quote them on just what they wanted and without delay. One writes: "Please describe to me the best young trio in Buff Orpingtons you can send me for \$35.00. I wish to show them at the show at, held on the 4th of December." Another writes: "I want to win 1st cockerel and 1st pullet at, on November 8th, in White Wyandottes. I can afford to pay \$25.00 for the cockerel and \$15.00 for the pullet. Can you send me birds at these prices that you think will surely win?" Still another writes: "I want a first class breeding trio of White Rocks that will produce young birds good enough to win at Pittsburg." While still another writes: "I have grand birds in the male line of Barred Rocks; good size, splendid barring, and exhibition color, but my females lack size and a little in shape. My color is near the Standard. What can you send me for \$15.00 in a pullet breeding male that will correct these faults?" It is a great pleasure to answer letters like these because we know what is wanted. Do not hesitate to write us your full wants. Both of us will gain a lot of time by being frank.

EARLY ORDERS—

Do you really know what it means to you to place your orders early? We have a large number of birds and we are constantly selecting and growing and conditioning birds for the fall and winter shows and if we have your orders placed with us for future delivery we select the birds and handle them, train them and get them absolutely fit for the time when they are to be sent you. On all early orders for future delivery 25 per cent. only of the amount to be paid is required in advance, the balance to be paid just before shipment. I ask each interested reader, "If you receive an order to be executed in advance can you not give better satisfaction and do you not consider it an advantage to the buyer?" If you answer "Yes," are we wrong, then, in urging you to enter into correspondence with us at once to find out what we will do and place your orders early?

White Plymouth Rocks

Have you seen Owen Farms' Exhibition Record in White Rocks for the past ten years? It is in our catalogue, yours for the asking. There is no other record in this variety that approaches it. I dare to say it, and I will, that there is no flock of **White Rocks** in this country that approaches that on **Owen Farm** for **General Excellence**. First, they are the whitest flock in the country, naturally so, bred so, and they can't help being so year in and year out. Sun does not change them, and creaminess is not known there. The quills will make any other quills look creamy. You may have the satisfaction of knowing to start with that you can not be beaten on color if you have Owen Farms blood pure and straight. Next comes head and head points, concerning which Mr. Delano says I am almost a crank—(I hope I am not quite that). I believe that poultry like women are **first** judged by their head. This must be what we call handsome in a woman. There must be no angles. The "comb" must set on the head at the right angle, be not too large and as near the ideal as possible. Over the head and down the back of the neck it must take a beautiful curve. There must be no break in this curve. The front of the neck, also, must be full and perfect, curving into a full round breast. The eye must be bright red and have **fire** in it. The head must give you the impression that the bird is all right. He must be deep and long of body and rather level, standing up just high enough on good legs, well spread apart and as yellow as possible. Then, the back and tail must answer the last and, perhaps, most important question. It must be broad and level with no break at the saddle and the hangers must be long and graceful and finally curve up to the proper angle. Then style, condition and coop training make a winner. Now, may I say just what I think? I will, anyway. If any one buys a White Plymouth Rock without first learning all he can about Owen Farms birds and finding out if they can give him what he wants at his price he actually does himself a great hurt. Always you are allowed to be the sole judge of whether you are **Satisfied**. If not satisfied you may return after two days' examination and your money will be promptly returned. If you wish to show the birds you purchase we fit and get them ready. Our hat is ready to come off to anyone who will do it better than we do.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Talmadge, the noted divine, once said that undoubtedly the Creator could have made a better berry than the strawberry but he doubted if He had tried. So I say about Barred Rocks. Possibly some one may make a more difficult variety of poultry to breed than the Barred Rock, but I have honest doubts about it. It is this great difficulty in breeding Barred Rocks up to our ideal and Standard that gives Barred Rock breeding its most decided charm. Think what you have to add to the White Rock. You must have the same perfect head, eyes and comb, with nearly perfect outline, the same perfection of back and tail. All of these excellencies must be present and in addition proper barring in every feather of every section. The bars must be of the right width and clear. The darker color must not run into the light color. Each point must be tipped with an edge of black. And then all these feathers must overlay each other so as to give the snappy, ringy appearance so much desired and also give a total effect of color that is exactly of the right shade. **Owen Farms Barred Rocks** represent years of effort in bringing their males and females to **near perfection**. The whole country concedes that the great yearly battle in Barred Rocks is fought out at Madison Square, New York. During the last ten years our Barred Rocks have won more than 30 per cent. of all the 1sts and 2nds awarded there. A Grand Record, is it not? We have today in the male line Cock birds and Cockerels that are able to win in any show and many of them. Also breeding birds that will advance you years in getting results. We have also many Hens and Pullets ready for showing and breeding that will not be beaten anywhere. At New York our 1st pullet took the Shape Special. We always combine in a female wonderful barring and most perfect type and size. And, lastly, *our Prices are Right*. My experience says in addition, if there is any bird I want to see before I call the purchase complete it is the Barred Rock. This you may always do with Owen Farms. Send us fearlessly the amount you want to spend and a careful description of what you want. We will send it; give you two or three days to examine and rest; and, if you send it back, we do *two* things: First, pay the return express charges; 2nd, return your full money. Knowing what it means to the bird to go a journey and return, don't you see how careful we must be to give you a little more than good value?

Catalogues sent with full information free. Please be particular to always indicate the **BREED** you wish and we would also thank you to give credit to the journal in which you see our advertisement appear. Always address

OWEN FARMS WM. BARRY OWEN, Prop. Box W, Vineyard Haven, Mass.
MAURICE F. DELANO, Mgr.

"Tycos" Thermometers

Tell the Truth about Temperature in the Incubator and Insure Chick Life

A Lying Thermometer will Kill Chicks.

A thermometer which tells you that a temperature of 106 or 107 degrees in the egg chamber is only 103 degrees, lies to you. That lie will kill the chick in every egg in the incubator.

The Thermometer in incubation is more nearly parallel to the Thermometer in medical practice than any other use to which a Thermometer is applied.

Ask your doctor what the effect would be in his practice if his Thermometer lied two or three degrees.

A human temperature of 107 degrees is the danger point, and calls for heroic measures.

Suppose his Thermometer indicated 103 or 104 degrees when the actual temperature was 107 degrees. The result would be identical with operating an incubator at 106 or 107 degrees if your Thermometer lied and indicated 103 degrees,—sure death in the case of the chick, and probably with the patient.

Physicians are careful to know that their Thermometers tell the truth. You should be equally careful to know that your Incubator Thermometer tells the truth.



"Tycos" Incubator Thermometers are made with the same relative care and skill as "Tycos" Clinical Thermometers.

When a "Tycos" Thermometer shows 103 degrees you know it is 103 degrees—"Tycos" Thermometers do not lie.

Let us send you our little booklet entitled, "Thermometer Facts Worth Knowing."

It will tell you many things about Thermometers you did not know. The information it contains will enable you to guard against temperature difficulties, and possibly insure a successful hatch.

If you are planning to buy an incubator, tell the manufacturer you want "Tycos" Thermometer with your machine.

The manufacturer of any good incubator ought to be glad to have you ask for a "Tycos" because he knows it is a Thermometer that will give you the greatest success with his machine.

Ask for a "Tycos"—insist upon having it.

Taylor Instrument Companies

Rochester, N. Y.



EDGAR BRIGGS
Poultry Expert

\$6.00 VALUE for ONLY \$1.25

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL POULTRY RAISING FOUND AT LAST

It is now possible to secure a profit of \$3,500 from 1,000 hens in five months, at a minimum cost for help, feed and other necessities, making a profit of more than \$7.00 per hen per year. This system is a demonstrated success. Mr. Briggs did it—many others can do it. Poultry losses are stopped and big profits assured by this revolutionary system of poultry culture.

READ WHAT THE BRIGGS SYSTEM WILL DO FOR YOU

The Briggs system can be applied to any poultry plant, large or small, with equal success. Equally as valuable to the beginner as to the experienced poultry raiser. It contains poultry secrets never before published. **SUCCESS WITH POULTRY ASSURED BY THE BRIGGS SYSTEM AND SECRETS**

Feed for growing chicks and making eggs at 15 cents per bushel explained by the Briggs System; no machinery; no cooking. **95 PER CENT. OF ALL CHICKS HATCHED CAN BE RAISED.** 2,000 layers and 3,000 chicks can be cared for successfully by one person and still have time for other work.

\$25.00 saved on every hundred chicks raised to maturity by the Briggs System of Care and Feeding. Endorsed by hundreds of leading successful poultrymen—hundreds of unqualified testimonials in our possession.

"PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED"

This great book by Edgar Briggs tells how to increase your present profits or to start a profitable and easy occupation. It is broad in treatment and covers every part of the business. Keeps hens in the pink of condition and greatly increases the egg yield; molts hens early and fowls are rarely sick when the Briggs system is followed.

THE SECRET OF TURKEY RAISING IS ALSO BARED

This book has never been sold for less than \$5.00 per copy. Many thousands of copies have been sold, covering several editions, and the system is being followed by great numbers of successful poultry raisers.

We have purchased the sole rights of publication from the author, Mr. Briggs, and have just reduced the price from \$5.00 to \$1.25 per copy, including one year's subscription to "Poultry Success," regular price 50 cents, so under our great offer you get the Briggs System book for

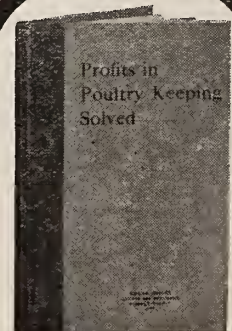
HOSTERMAN PUBLISHING CO., Briggs Desk 9,

SPECIAL OFFER

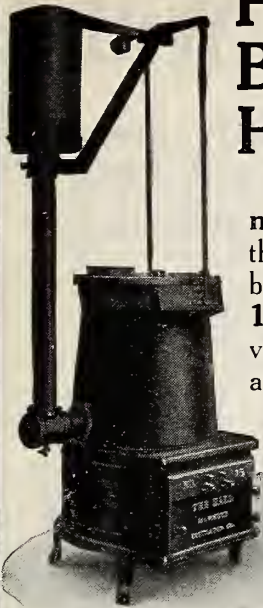
WHILE THE PRESENT EDITION OF THE BRIGGS SYSTEM AND SECRET BOOK LASTS

If you will remit us \$1.25 we will send immediately a copy of Briggs wonderful System Book, viz. Profits in Poultry Culture Solved, also a set of Briggs "Secrets in Poultry Culture," and include also Poultry Success one year. We will also include for a limited time one year's subscription to American Poultry World, regular price 50 cents. Even if you already have a copy of "Profits in Poultry Keeping solved," you are losing money every day by not having the supplemental publication "SECRETS IN POULTRY CULTURE." Poultry Success is claimed by us to be the world's leading and best Poultry Journal. 20 years old, 86 to 164 pages, beautifully illustrated and printed. Highly competent and experienced writers. 50 cents a year. It is the 20th Century Poultry Magazine. Samples and circulars free. Address

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



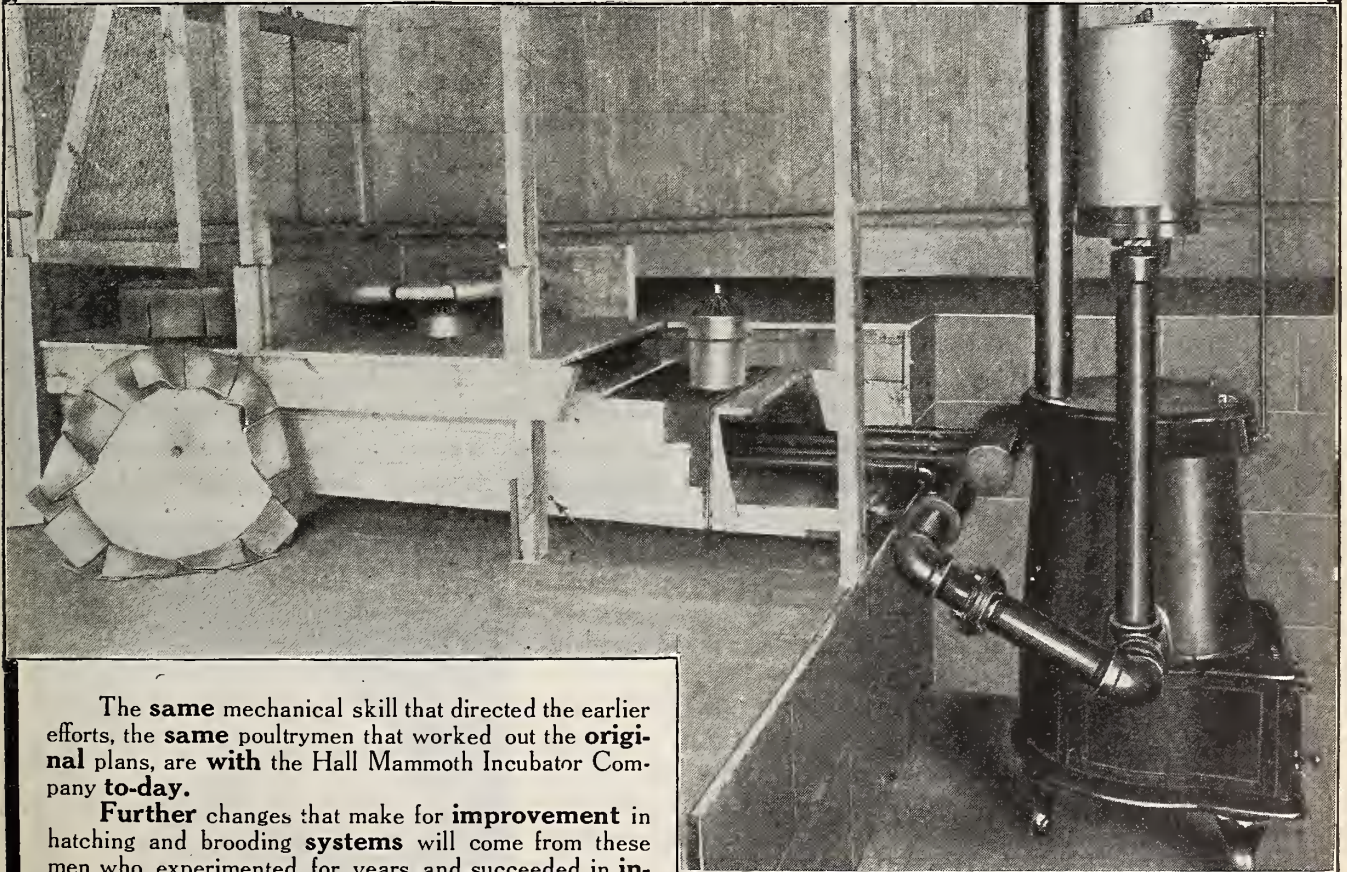
HALL MAMMOTH INCUBATORS, BROODER SYSTEMS and HOT WATER FURNACES



The principle of the Hall Mammoth Incubator was conceived, and the original Mammoth Incubator was built and successfully operated, in 1396. The principle was then developed, and the machine improved along practical and mechanical lines, and patented Feb. 4th, 1902.

The Hall Self-Regulating, Hot Water Furnace was patented Feb. 4th 1902.

The Hall Hot Water Brooder System after years of experiment was perfected in 1903. It was not patented, and is being imitated.



The same mechanical skill that directed the earlier efforts, the same poultrymen that worked out the original plans, are with the Hall Mammoth Incubator Company to-day.

Further changes that make for improvement in hatching and brooding systems will come from these men who experimented for years and succeeded in inventing new and better equipment.

The Hall Company is creative!

Next month we will announce our new colony-brooder. It is on a par with other high-class Hall inventions.

Progressive, hard thinking poultrymen are installing the Hall Equipments now. You will turn to them, and install them eventually.

But, now—send for the Hall Catalogue. It is free.

THE HALL MAMMOTH INCUBATOR CO.

Dept. W.

SOUTH COLUMBIA, NEW YORK

What Variety Shall I Start With?



This is a question asked by nearly everyone wanting fowls **FOR PLEASURE OR PROFIT** and should be considered before placing your order.

U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Are better this season than ever before. For example, I
won at

Indiana State Fair, September 6-10, 1909
5 FIRST PRIZES, 5 SECOND PRIZES, 4 THIRD PRIZES

"My papa wants to sell you this wooster"

Winning every prize offered but one, competition open to the world. **FISHELTON WHITE ROCKS** are conceded by thousands who have tested the different leading varieties to be the *Best Egg Producers*, the *Best Table Fowls*, and by far the *Best Money Makers*. My strain is positively

The Best in the World

That is why I named them "Best in the World Strain" years ago, and I challenge all competition.

If you, reader and fellow fancier, want to win *those coveted prizes* at your coming Poultry Show, you can do it if you buy **EXHIBITION BIRDS** from my yards. Never before have I had such quality as this season.

I have plenty of the choicest cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets to select from, and they are good enough to win in any Company. In looking for **SELECTED BREEDERS**, I have several thousand of them—birds with blood lines that no other White Rock breeder can give you. The leading poultry writers of the day concede the fact that Fishel's Line-bred White Plymouth Rocks are the fowls to make money with.

My Utility Flocks

are called "the big money makers," inasmuch as they are the *best egg producers and table fowls* in the whole list of Standard-bred poultry.

I have **THOUSANDS OF FARM-REARED, HEALTHY, BIG-BONED, VIGOROUS BIRDS TO SELL** at prices that will interest you. Fishel's Utility White Rocks lay because they can't help it. They are "built that way," and have *the size and stamina*. Write me about *your requirements either for show birds or breeding stock* and what amount you desire to invest, and I will frankly tell you *how well I can fill your order*.

Send **TWO DIMES** today for my *56 page Catalog*, absolutely the *most beautiful* (contains 4 color plates) and elaborate **POULTRY CATALOG** ever issued. It tells all about

"FISHELTON" the Largest Specialty Poultry Farm in the World.



"U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks are my favorites."

U. R. FISHEL,

Box B,

HOPE, INDIANA

**FOR THREE
SUCCESSIVE
YEARS**

BRIGHT HAS MADE THE BEST RECORDS ON BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., 1907, 1908, 1909

OUT-WINNING—OUT-POINTING EVERY COMPETITOR

On Total Exhibit, on Cocks and on Males, *for the Third Time in Succession*, and this last year on all these and on Pullets besides. Our winnings at this much heralded show including 1-4-6-7 Cocks and 4 Specials on Cocks alone; Special for the 4 Best Cockerels; 2d and 3d Pullets and 2 Specials: 3 Specials on Pens, including those Grand Specials—



CRUSADER III

GROVE HILL'S Champion \$3,000.00 Males at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1907. (Valued at \$3,000.00 because he has earned it.) Three of his sons won American Poultry Association's Gold Medals in a single season. He is closely bred to first prize winners at New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Guelph, Lincoln, Nebr., and a host of other shows.

**FOR BEST PEN TO PRODUCE
EXHIBITION MALES ♀ FOP
BEST PEN TO PRODUCE
EXHIBITION FEMALES**

Our prizes also include the most sought for award in all the Realm of Poultrydom : : : : :

CHAMPION NEW YORK MALE

This crowning honor has been won by *Grove Hill Bred Birds* in our own hands twice during the past 3 years. No other breeder does or can boast of such an unprecedented honor : : : : :



NEW WONDER II
First Prize Cockerel at New York, 1907

Bright's Brown Leghorns

For More than 10 Years they Have Been Champions of the World

☞ They have practically had no competitors at America's Biggest Shows, though the Brown Leghorn classes were mammoth in size. At the *Big Shows*, New York, Boston, the three World's Fairs, they were surely *Supreme*. **THEY ARE BETTER NOW.**

☞ We can supply you with exhibition Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets to win in any company. Rich in the strong blood lines of famous winners. Will improve your stock. Name your wants for show or or breeding pen and we will quote fair prices.

SEND FOR OUR LATEST PRIZE RECORDS

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS,

WM. E. BRIGHT, Prop.

BOX 804,

WALTHAM, MASS.

A. C. SMITH, Supt.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

— KEATING'S CHALLENGE STRAIN —



First Cockerel and Special for First Male,
Boston Show, 1909.

LINE BRED for ten years. I originated and bred the "Challenge Strain" Light Brahmas twenty years ago, and now give my customers, in my

Challenge Strain Columbian Wyandottes

the benefit of my long experience in breeding and producing the markings demanded for Columbian Wyandottes by the latest Standard of Perfection. Their record at

NEW YORK, 1908-1909

First Hen, Second Pullet, Second Pen

BOSTON, 1909,

First Cock, Second Hen, First Cockerel, Pen
[and Special for Best Colored Male.

in the keenest of competition at these two leading American Shows Proves that Keating Challenge Strain leads all others.

FOR SALE—Some Grand Exhibition Birds that can win anywhere, and Breeders that will improve your flock.



First Hen, Madison Square Garden, New York,
1908-1909.

Describe your wants and how much you are willing to invest, and I will tell you just what I can and will do for you.

Reference: The Editor and Publisher of American Poultry World.

J. P. KEATING, WESTBORO, MASS.



ERNEST KELLERSTRASS

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE FAMOUS HEN, "PEGGY"

Value \$10,000. First prize winner at Jamestown Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York, and everywhere else she has been shown. The reason we value the above hen at Ten Thousand Dollars is because we refused \$2,500 for her after we sold five of her chicks for \$7,500; and we will give \$10,000 for a "Crystal" White Orpington Hen that will equal her in every way.

KELLERSTRASS FARM,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Kellerstrass" White Orpingtons

ARE THE BIGGEST PAYERS

BECAUSE THEY HAVE PROVEN TO BE

The Biggest Winter Layers

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN

"CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons

Are the GRANDEST UTILITY birds on record today, and as to their FANCY QUALITY they won first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908; also at Crystal Palace, London, England, and Chicago and Boston. If you need some birds to IMPROVE YOUR STOCK or for the SHOW ROOM write us. We have them, and the KIND THAT WINS, as our past record shows. STOCK for sale at all times. Remember, we are the ORIGINATORS of "CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons, and breed only the one kind. We devote our whole time to this one breed.

LIFE MEMBERS AMERICAN WHITE ORPINGTON CLUB AND THE
AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

KELLERSTRASS FARM

Originator of Crystal White Orpingtons

ERNEST KELLERSTRASS, Prop.

Send for Our Catalogue.

Westport Station, No. 66,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

A LIVING FROM POULTRY

\$1,500.00 from 60 Hens in Ten Months on a City Lot 40 Feet Square

TO the average poultryman that would seem impossible and when we tell you that we have actually done a \$1,500 poultry business with 60 hens on a corner in a city garden 40 feet wide by 40 feet long we are simply stating facts. It would not be possible to get such returns by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practiced by the American people, still it is an easy matter when the new

PHILO SYSTEM

is adopted and followed.

THE PHILO SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ALL OTHER WAYS OF KEEPING POULTRY and in many respects just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard-of results that are hard to believe without seeing.

THE NEW SYSTEM COVERS ALL BRANCHES OF THE WORK NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS

from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner.

TWO-POUND BROILERS IN EIGHT WEEKS

are raised in a space of less than a square foot to the broiler almost without loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

OUR SIX-MONTHS-OLD PULLETS ARE LAYING AT THE RATE OF 24 EGGS EACH PER MONTH

in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, the **PHILO SYSTEM OF POULTRY KEEPING**, gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries, with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

DON'T LET THE CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL

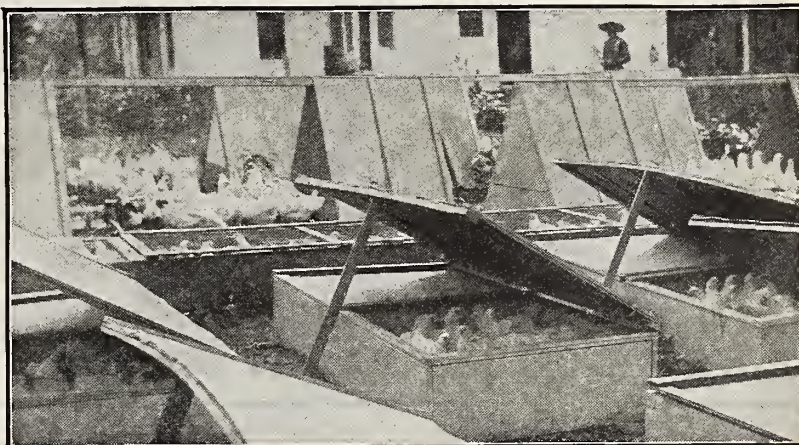
One of our secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time, whether they can crack the shell or not. It is a simple trick and believed to be the secret of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese which enabled them to sell the chicks at 10 cents a dozen.

CHICKEN FEED AT 15 CENTS A BUSHEL

Our book tells how to make the best green food with but little trouble and have a good supply, any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as impossible to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

OUR NEW BROODER SAVES 2 CENTS ON EACH CHICKEN

No lamp required. No danger of chilling, over-heating or burning up the chickens as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically or kill any that may be on them when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to make and use them. One can easily be made in an hour at a cost of 25 to 50 CENTS.



TESTIMONIALS.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 7, '09.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I just want to tell you of the success I have had with the Philo system. In January, 1909, I purchased one of your Philo System books and I commenced to hatch chickens. On the third day of February, 1909, I succeeded in hatching ten chicks. I put them in one of your fireless brooders and we had zero weather. We succeeded in bringing through nine—one got killed by accident. On June 1, one of the pullets laid her first egg, and the most remarkable thing is she has laid every day since up to the present time.

Yours truly,

R. S. LARUE.

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 10, '09.

My Dear Mr. Philo:

I want to tell you how pleased I am with my use of the Philo System during the past year. The fowls laid exceptionally well in the New Economy Coop, much better in proportion than those in my old style house. The fireless brooder has solved the problem for me of raising extra early chicks. I am going into your methods more extensively this coming year.

Wishing you success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) E. B. TEMPLER.

South Britain, Conn., April 14, 1909.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I have followed your system as close as I could; the result is a complete success. If there can be any improvement on nature, your brooder is it. The first experience I had with your System was last December. I hatched 17 chicks under two hens, put them as soon as hatched in one of your brooders out of doors and at the age of three months I sold them at 35c a pound. They averaged 2½ lbs. each, and the man I sold them to said they were the finest he ever saw, and he wants all I can spare this season.

Yours truly,

A. E. NELSON.

Osakis, Minn., June 7, 1909.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir: You certainly have the greatest system the world has ever known. I have had experience with poultry, but I know you have the system that brings the real profits.

Yours,

JESSE UNDERWOOD.

Brockport, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1908.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I have had perfect success brooding chickens your way. I think your method will raise stronger, healthier chicks than the old way of using lamps, and besides it saves so much work and risk.

Yours respectfully,

M. S. GOODING.

Send \$1.00 direct to the publisher and a copy of the latest revised edition of the book will be sent you by return mail.

E. R. PHILO, Publisher, 64 Third Street, Elmira, N. Y.

THE POULTRY REVIEW.

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Progressive Methods of Poultry Keeping. \$1.00 a Year.

Edited by E. W. Philo, author of the Philo System book. Results of experiments on his poultry plant are given each month.

Rev. W. W. Cox, associate editor, is handling a six hen plant by the Philo System and will give full particulars each month of every step taken to secure the largest returns from six hens.

Also a review of the best poultry articles from other publications.

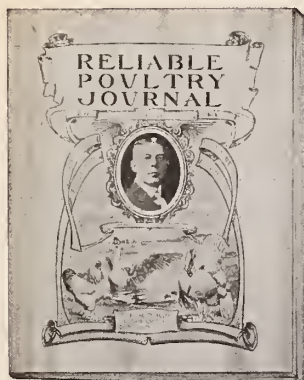
The price of the Review is \$1.00 a year for 12 copies by mail postpaid. Or with the Philo System book for \$1.50.



Three-Pound Roasters Ten Weeks Old

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL

For NOVEMBER will contain:



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Management of Poultry Exhibitions—F. J. Marshall and A. C. LeDuc.

In addition to numerous short, helpful articles, we publish several departments each month filled with the things most helpful and interesting to poultrymen.

R. P. J. contains each month from 80 to 160 pages and cover, size of page 11½ by 8¾. Among its contributors are men and women of national reputation, who are best qualified to write on subjects pertaining to profitable poultry keeping. In its columns will be found also accounts of practical people who are making poultry PAY on city lots, in villages and on farms. It is illustrated by the greatest poultry artists in the world, Franklane L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling and I. W. Burgess.

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I HAVE NO OTHER BREED

I HAVE WON more prizes at Madison Square Garden, New York, in the last ten years than all others combined. My winnings at Madison Square Garden this year are as follows:

First, second, third and fourth cock. First, second, third and fourth cockerel.

First, second, third and fourth hen. First, second, third and fourth pullet. First pen.

The President's Silver Cup, and every other special offered.

You cannot win without my strain. Every bird that won at Madison Square Garden this year was directly from my yards, or from my strain, excepting one pen.

They have been the leading winners for 30 years in America's greatest shows from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

It is the most prolific laying strain on earth and has been in hundreds of laying contests over the whole world, and has not yet been defeated.

Mating lists free. Stock and eggs for sale at all times.

D. W. YOUNG

Box 2-W

MONROE, N. Y.



PITTSFIELD Barred Ply. Rocks

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

To secure really good birds for foundation stock. Year old and and two-year-old breeders from our own best pens. Males, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Females, \$1.50 and \$2.00. We can furnish single birds, trios or pens of any number. Write for particulars. *If you want to start a strain of Heavy winter Layers, you can put faith in these birds.*

1500 YOUNG COCKERELS for delivery after Sept. 1st. Every one a carefully selected bird and shipped on approval. *Price, \$5.* Only one grade—THE BEST. The best lot of utility breeders in this county. It pays to buy male birds from a strain of known quality.

HATCHING EGGS. We shall keep ten of our best pens mated throughout the year to supply eggs for those doing fall hatching. *Price, \$1.50 per 13; \$4.50 per 50; \$7.00 per 100.* Eggs shipped on day laid and results guaranteed.

PITTSFIELD EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS

Cockerels and Pullets. We have an unusually fine lot of early hatched birds for fall and early winter shows. Birds that are of up-to-date show quality and SURE to WIN. We make a special business of mating up exhibition pens for our customers.

Cocks and Hens. We also have a few choice exhibition cocks and about 100 hens of the same quality that we will sell at very low prices. The lot includes some of our best winners last season.

Prices of Exhibition Birds Quoted on Application. If you want to win or want a good breeder, it will pay you to write us. Illustrated Catalogue free.

Pittsfield Poultry Farm Co. 276 BURNHAM POST ROAD **Pittsfield, Maine**

To insure inquiries prompt attention, use street address

Get Acquainted With The Cyphers Folks They'll Guide You Right In Chicken-Raising

WE want to give you our advice and help on any poultry subject—*free and freely*. We are practical poultry-raisers; have spent a lifetime at it. Years of hard experience and constant experiment on

Our Big, Successful, \$40,000 Poultry Farm

—where every Cyphers device and Cyphers method is thoroughly tested and *proved*; have *taught us* things that will be worth your while to know.

Write Us a Letter—Now

Let us prove to you that the way to succeed with poultry is to *start right*.

Many chicken-raisers are looking forward to some future day when they will own a Cyphers Incubator.

But they continue, year after year, *trying* to get results from the inferior kinds.

Don't make *their* mistake.

The Cyphers Incubator Isn't a Luxury

It's a real, every-day *necessity* to the practical, successful poultryman or poultry-woman who plans to get out of poultry-keeping the most there is in it.

And it's the poorest kind of economy to try to hatch healthy chickens from a flimsy, cheaply-built machine that wastes your time, money, eggs and oil.

—One that's simply "loaded" with

Heat and Moisture Troubles

—That's wrong in ventilation, wrong in regulation; with a tank that leaks and a cheap, uncertain lamp that worries you.

—One that turns out, at best, a few lonesome, weak, wabby, scared-looking chicks.

You don't want *that* kind of an incubator, at any price

The Cyphers will give you—right along—*big* percentages of bright, sound, healthy

Chicks and Ducks that Live

In all countries, it has proved the best by test—has been adopted by more Government Experiment Stations, more leading Agricultural Colleges, more well-known fanciers and practical poultrymen, than *all other* makes combined.

Take the Cyphers, point by point, feature by feature, and compare it with *any other* incubator on the market.

And, remember, that the Cyphers isn't the highest-priced incubator. There are other makes more expensive.

The cheaply-built and wrongly-constructed ones for example. But no other *can* have

The Cyphers Exclusive Patented Features

Cyphers Incubators are made of Michigan White Pine—the very best for incubator construction. It

Costs Us \$10 to \$20 More

per thousand feet than if we used ordinary incubator wood. But white pine is lighter, more workable—best resistant to heat and moisture.

The Cyphers is a hot-air machine—no metal tanks to leak and spoil your hatch, to give out and render the machine useless.

Our Patented Diffusive Principle is an unequaled feature. Exists only in the genuine, Standard Cyphers

The Cyphers is self-ventilating and self-regulating—*that* takes a lot of bother off your shoulders. Our drop-bottom and special nursery drawers are points of real merit.

Our Guarantee—and 90 Days' Trial

fully protect you. Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are guaranteed to give good results to *you*—must please *you* in *every* way, or back they come to us, and back your money goes to you.

And you have full 90 days—4 hatches—to find out how you and the Cyphers get along together.

Address Nearest Office

Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are Insurable

All Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are perfected and safeguarded in heater, lamp and entire construction, to conform to the strict "Rules and Regulations" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

They were the *first of all* incubators and brooders to receive the official fire-insurance Inspection Labels, as shown in illustrations.

All Cyphers Insurable Incubators and Brooders bear the Inspection Label, placed there under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.



Get Our New, 160-Page Cyphers Catalog for 1910

It is full of rich and helpful reading for poultry-men and -women.

Pictures and describes Cyphers Incubators and Brooders—from popular sizes up to The Mammoth 50,000-Egg Machines for big poultry-plant equipment; tells about our newly-patented Electrical Incubators and Brooders, and over 70 valuable poultry specialties which we manufacture.

Just fill in the coupon, mail it to us *today*, and we will send catalog *free*, and *postpaid*.

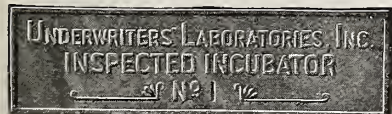
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Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 31, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your 1910 Catalog without obligation to me. I am interested in a.....size incubator (or) a.....size brooder.

Name.....

Address.....



Form of Brass Label to be found (in serial numbers) on every 1910 Standard Cyphers Incubator.



Form of Brass Label to be found (in serial numbers) on every 1910 Standard Cyphers Brooder.

Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Stores:—New York City, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal. (2,000 selling agents.)

BANDS for everything that wears
Feathers. 75c per 100
and up. New Illustrated Catalogue of Breeders'
Specialties Free. -:- -:- -:- -:-

BAIR, "The Band Man"

119 Twilight Yards

Hanover, Pennsylvania

**FERRIS & WYCKOFF S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
TOMPKIN'S S. C. REDS DIRECT
DUCKWING GAMES
BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS**

Pleasant Hill Poultry Yards,

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Bethlehem, Pa.

Get my prices on eggs before placing orders. All orders before Feb. 15th, 5 eggs free with each setting. All eggs guaranteed, true to name and strictly fresh. A few fine S.C. Leghorns, Cockerels, Buff Cochins Bantams, Cocks and Hens at reasonable prices.

REDS

"There are among your flock 2 females which if mated to these males (today in my yards) would produce Reds the equal of which the world has never seen."—Judge Thos. F. Rigg. Winners at Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee. 3000 magnificent cockerels and pullets, both combs.

EDWIN R. CORNISH

EDWARDSBURG, MICHIGAN

HILLCREST FARM'S, OXFORD, PA.,

**BARRED, PARTRIDGE, SILVER PENCILED, COLUMBIAN,
and GOLDEN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

WILL SHOW ALL VARIETIES AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Scranton, Allentown, and Hagerstown.

WE WON SIX SILVER
CUPS LAST YEAR

Several hundred choice breeders and exhibition birds to select from. Males and females that can win those coveted prizes, and improve your flock at reasonable prices

H. WILBUR HUMPHREYS, Superintendent

WM. FOTTERAL, Proprietor

GREENWOOD'S S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS

**AMERICAN
LEADING STRAIN**

At Madison Square Garden, New York and Chicago, 1908-09, I won 24 regular prizes, five silver cups and 12 specials I breed all my winners and have furnished the winners for others. 500 birds of quality for sale. No cheap stock at any price. Large catalogue free

G. E. GREENWOOD

BOX 3

LAKE MILLS, WIS.

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AMERICA'S GREATEST QUALITY SHOW

POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK

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ENTRIES CLOSE DECEMBER 25, 1909

FOR PREMIUM LIST AND ENTRY BLANKS ADDRESS

BOSTON POULTRY ASSOCIATION, 30 BROAD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



"WORLD'S CHAMPION OF 1906."
OUR \$2,000 MALE.

Winner of First Prize and Sweepstakes Special at New York's Greatest Barred Plymouth Rock Show, nearly 500 in line. Is descended from the sire of 1st Chicago Cockerel 1902; also from sire of First Chicago Male 1906. These and other Chicago 1st Winners were bred by us. Sons were winners in several shows, including New York and Boston.

New York's 1st Prizes Won by Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass. Barred Ply. Rocks

At MADISON SQUARE GARDEN the last 20 years
Birds we Bred and Raised Have Won

{ 1st PRIZES, Total—MORE by over 11 per cent.
1st Prizes on Cockerels—MORE by 50 per cent.
1st Prizes on MALES—MORE by 42 per cent. }

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FIRST PRIZE PEN W. WYANDOTTES
NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1909.

J. S. MARTIN PORT DOVER ONT. CANADA OWNER & BREEDER

A. O. Schilling
1909

A FINE PEN OF WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES

For years, John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., breeder of the Regal Strain of White Wyandottes, has been making history through his remarkable winnings in the White Wyandotte class at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y. Following his success of previous seasons, Mr. Martin, again this year, made a record winning including First Pen in the strongest class of White Wyandottes ever shown at this Exhibition. Like all birds of Regal Strain, the specimens in his winning pen this year were true Wyandotte type, pure white in color, with excellent head points and yellow legs. The above group by Artist Schilling is an admirable picture of Mr. Martin's winning pen. They were undoubtedly the best pen of this variety ever shown at this Exhibition.—Wm. C. Denny, Associate Ed.



AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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LIGHT BRAHMA ORIGIN

AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THIS GREAT BREED. THE FIRST HOME OF THE LIGHT BRAHMA IN THIS COUNTRY. PORTRAITS OF EARLY BREEDERS BRAHMA FOWLS AND CHICKENS OF THE EARLY 'SEVENTIES

J. H. Drevenstedt



THE LIGHT BRAHMA is an American breed, masquerading in the American Standard of Perfection as an Asiatic fowl. Whether its ancestors came from India, China or any other place in Asia, this magnificent breed originated in New England, U. S. A., and the timeworn but true statement that "New England is the home of the Light Brahma" is as significant today as it was nearly fifty years ago.

Pages, even books, have been written about the origin of the Light Brahma, bitter controversies engaged in, barrels of printers' ink used to boom the strains of some breeders and condemn those of others. Chicken fanciers in ye olden time, must have had plenty of time to write for the history of the Brahma was compiled by the yard instead of by the inch, the facts often being distorted to serve the purposes of interested parties. But in 1874, the atmosphere cleared somewhat when sane and careful writers investigated the true origin of the breed and its subsequent development. It is from such sources we draw on for a reliable collection of facts that seem to have stood unchallenged at the time and ever since.

Mr. C. C. Plaisted, the oldest breeder of Light Brahmas in the country at the time, wrote the exhaustive series of articles on the breed for the *Poultry World* in 1874, furnished interesting and valuable data and accompanied the latter with illustrations that will interest old and young admirers of the breed today. We reprint extracts from the text and some of the illustrations, believing both to be of instructive as well as historical value. It is well worth noting that Mr. Plaisted was one of the *first* fanciers to realize the value of photography in poultry illustrations and in his introductory chapter refers to these as follows:—"I have had photographs taken of the *first* home of Light Brahmas in this country, also of cocks and hens, cock-erels and pullets, in order to procure engravings that would properly illustrate an article of this kind and represent the fowls as bred at the present day. Nearly all engravings of the fowls heretofore presented to the public are overdrawn, and consequently form incorrect pictures and create wrong impressions. I much prefer to see supposed faults in a correct likeness, than an unnatural perfection and attempt at symmetrical proportions, at the expense of truth and nature."

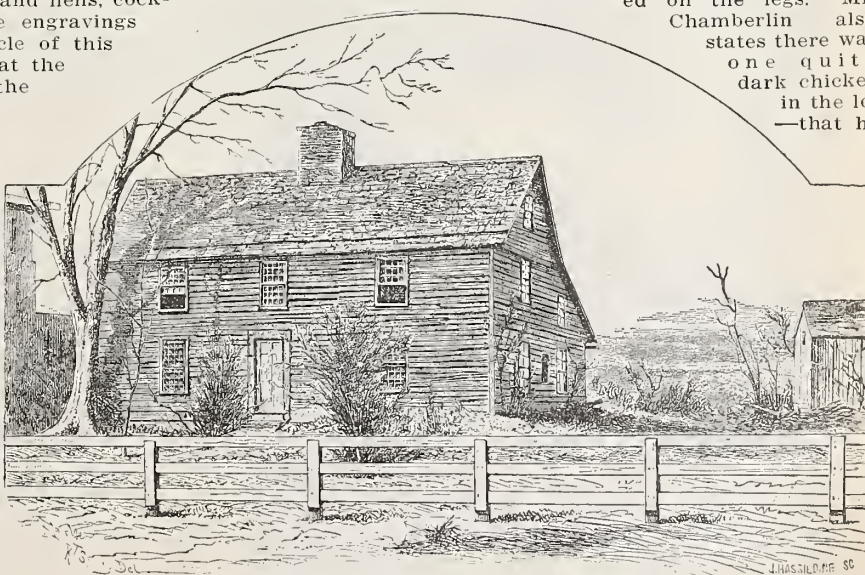
FIRST HOME OF LIGHT BRAHMAS IN THIS COUNTRY

The illustrations Mr. Plaisted refers to, and some of which we reproduce in these pages were engraved from photographs before the photo-engraving process was in use and consequently do not look anything like our modern halftone illustrations. But they do convey to the mind, the birds as they really existed in the flesh and not in the imagination of the artist.

Of the origin of the Brahma he wrote as follows:—"Where the first Brahmas that came to New York were

bred, or to what country they belonged, has never been satisfactorily explained and yet remains a question to be answered by the 'Knowing Ones.' That all shapes and colors, from black to white, were produced from this 'first pair' (following as it were an illustrious example), I know to be a positive fact. * * * * * The first pair of these fowls, about which there has been so much discussion and so much written, was brought by one Charles Knox to Mr. Nelson H. Chamberlin, a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1847. They were first bred by Mr. Chamberlin, in 1848, on the Charles Russ place, situated on what was then known as Cooper Lane, now Lafayette Street. The place which is truthfully represented by the engraving, remains almost exactly as it was at that day, and the house directly fronting Buckingham street at this junction with Washington, is one of the old landmarks of the City. Mr. Chamberlin paid for his first pair of these fowls the sum of five dollars—considered at that time a fabulous price—and had no conception of the value of his purchase or what was to be its effect on the poultry interest of the country. Charles Knox was then clerk on a propeller running between Hartford and New York, and was cousin to Mr. Chamberlin's wife. Having been requested by Mr. Chamberlin to purchase a nice pair of fowls in New York—something *new*—Mr. Knox reported seeing two pairs, one red, the other gray, just arrived on an East India vessel, and that he had the refusal of the pair until the next trip. The result was the selection of the grays at a venture and their removal to Hartford. Mr. Chamberlin related these facts to me himself and described the pair. The cock was white, with the exception of the tail and ends of wings, which were in contrast, black; he had yellow legs, unfeathered, a very small double comb and weighed 9½ lbs. The hen was same as cock, except a penciled neck, and weighed a little over 8 lbs. They bred buff chickens as well as gray the first year and many of them were well feather-

ed on the legs. Mr. Chamberlin also states there was one quite dark chicken in the lot—that he



The First Home of Light Brahmas in this Country



CHAS. KNOX
(From an old print)

sold several of the chickens to his friends—and the next year there were quite a large number bred in the vicinity. The reproduction of this breed was quite slow, however, until 1851, and was confined almost exclusively to Connecticut up to 1852."

The portrait of Mr. Knox, the man who brought the first pair of Brahmas to where they first

bred in America, which appears on this page, is referred to by Mr. Plaisted as follows: "Here is the likeness of the 'Unknown Sailor,' the heretofore mystical personage who has figured extensively in the writings of several persons not possessed of sufficient acumen or industry to properly inform themselves on the subject whereof they wrote. Mr. Knox, a native of Hartford, Conn., is now fifty-two years of age, a resident of Toledo, Ohio, a cultured and influential gentleman whose name is identified with the great railway interests of the West, 'a man of honor as alike of wealth.'" Mr. Plaisted also published a letter received from Mr. Knox, dated July 22nd, 1874, corroborating the statement of Mr. Chamberlin.

MR. BURNHAM'S PART IN BRAHMA HISTORY.

No history of the Brahma fowl would be complete without reference to George P. Burnham and his claims, writings and deeds in the Brahma fancy. We have given credence to Mr. Plaisted's version of the origin of the Brahma fowl, believing it to be the most authentic. We have not referred to or quoted from Mr. Burnham's writings on the same subject for this obvious reason. But much credit is due to George P. Burnham for boosting and booming the Light Brahmas, even if his methods were somewhat objectionable and his claims rather bombastic and irresponsible at times. We can do no better, however, than to reprint here the article on and portrait of Mr. Burnham which appeared in the *Poultry World* of June 1876, which fairly and clearly places him in the proper light before the readers of that paper as follows:—



Type of Modern Light Brahma Male

"Mr. Burnham was born in Boston, in April, 1814. The picture we give in this issue is engraved from a photograph taken last month, and at 62 years of age Mr. B. is not so old-looking a man as the years he has seen would indicate.

"He has been an active and successful fancier for upwards of thirty years, having been engaged extensively in poultry raising at Roxbury, Mass., as far back as in 1846-7. In 1848-9, Mr. Burnham imported into the United States the first 'Cochin China' stock we had here, from Queen Victoria's birds, bred by J. Joseph Nolan, of Dublin.

"In the latter year he got his first Gray Shanghais (now called Light Brahmas), so well known the world over. This stock was from China, and was furnished Mr. B. by Dr. J. J. Kerr, of Philadelphia. From this stock and five other light Gray Shanghais, obtained by Mr. B. through W. T. Porter, of New York, in 1850, Mr. Burnham claims come all the later known 'Light Brahmas,' that have become so popular in this and other countries. (Our own theory about the origin of the Brahma fowls is different from this, but this is Mr. B.'s ground, and he has written a great many columns for the poultry press, as well as one entire volume in book form, in support of his claims.). In 1850 Mr. Burnham removed to Melrose, Mass., where he has since and now resides. During the past three decades he has imported several fresh consignments of Buff, Partridge, Brown and

Black 'Cochins,' from Shanghai and Canton, which have been largely bred in conjunction with his Light and Dark Brahmas and disseminated extensively all over this country and England. The first Dark Brahmas ever seen in Great Britain were sent from Mr. B.'s Melrose yards to John Bailey, of London, in 1853. Mr. Bailey paid Mr. Burnham \$100 for this trio.

They were exhibited at Birmingham, Eng., and carried off the first prize in the Brahma class, when one pair of them were sold to Mr. E. Taylor of Shepherd's Bush, for one hundred guineas—over \$500 in gold.

"Prior to this—to wit, in the winter of 1852—Mr. Burnham had sent on as a present to her Majesty Queen Victoria, a cage of nine mature fowls of his 'Gray Shanghais,' which created a great furore in England. The Queen acknowledged this present, and 'accepted the valuable consignment with pleasure.' She subsequently sent Mr. Burnham a copy of her portrait, 'of which she begged Mr. B.'s acceptance.' A reduced copy of this picture, photographed from the original, as a frontispiece, adorns Mr. Burnham's last work on poultry, the *China Fowl*, etc.

"Mr. Burnham has published four volumes upon the subject of poultry, namely: *New England Poultry Breeder*, *The History of the Hen Fever*, *Burnham's New Poultry Book* and *The China Fowl*. All these have had extensive sale, two of them (the first and second volumes mentioned) had an immense circulation. *****

"The first public exhibition of fowls in America was inaugurated by Mr. B. at Boston, Mass., in association with Dr. John C. Bennett (of 'Brahma Pootra' notoriety) and a few other gentlemen. This show came off at the Public Garden in November, 1849, at which Mr. Burnham was a large contributor of Cochins, Shanghais, etc., and where he showed the first 'Plymouth Rocks' ever seen in the world. For several years thereafter Mr. B. was known far and wide as the largest breeder and dealer in the United States, in which pursuit he accumulated a moderately handsome fortune.

"For a quarter of a century Mr. Burnham has been a liberal contributor to the press and in late years he has written largely for the American and English poultry journals. He has, latterly, bred only the Light Brahmas, which he has made a specialty, in conjunction with Mr. W. S. Weymouth, at Melrose.

"Mr. Burnham is a pungent and voluminous writer. His articles and his humorous (but caustic) 'history of the hen fever' created opponents for him, who have criticised him sharply. Put those who know him personally have found him a genial, agreeable, courteous gentleman, and in all his dealings he aims to act upon the Golden Rule.

(Continued on page 50)



GEO. P. BURNHAM
(From an old print)

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF POULTRY FEEDING

ELEMENTARY PRESENTATION OF SOME FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS. BASIS OF CORRECT POULTRY FEEDING IS IMITATION OF NATURAL METHODS. VARIETY IN RATIONS ALL IMPORTANT. COMBINATION OF BREED, TYPE AND FOOD INDISPENSABLE. STUDYING THE HEN FOR A DAY AND LESSONS THEREFROM

A. G. Gilbert

Manager Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada



N EXPERIENCE of over twenty years in experimenting with poultry at, perhaps, the most northern Experimental Station in America has shown the writer varied and numerous phases of poultry keeping. Many of these features will be discussed in later articles. On this occasion we consider and emphasize some truths as taught us by natural methods. Before doing so, we may be permitted to ask, for what purpose do we breed and feed poultry? The answer is simple: EGGS AND FLESH. The aims of the great fraternity of poultry breeders and feeders may somewhat differ, but all focus in eggs and flesh. Breeders and feeders may be divided into the following classes:—

1. Farmers whose object it is to procure both eggs and poultry.

2. A large coterie of urban and suburban poultry keepers the first of whom desire eggs only; the latter both eggs and flesh.

3. Large poultry plants who aim at the production of eggs and poultry in all its different phases.

4. Skilled breeders whose sole aim is the production of show birds.

Briefly considering the requirements of the classes mentioned, we advise farmers to keep one of the utility varieties; one good for both eggs and flesh. This advice should also suit suburban residents for their objective point—eggs and flesh—is the same as the farmers. Urban or city residents, who only wish for eggs, should find a variety of the Leghorn or Mediterranean family suitable. Poultry plans whose specialty is early broilers, plump roasters and, mayhap, eggs, should be suited in one of the American varieties, while the breeder of exhibition birds will find scope for his skill in all varieties. But whether farmer, amateur, or skilled breeder their future success is dominated by, and is subservient to, their proper appreciation of the following potent factors in profitable poultry keeping, viz:—BREED, TYPE, FOOD.

It is well that all should realize at first, rather than last—for realize it sooner or later they must—that the three great factors named are the chief foundation stones of correct poultry keeping. Doubtless many of my readers have met people who have said, "Mixed fowls are good enough for me." I have not lived for over twenty-five years in active poultrydom without the great fact having been made very plain to me that, THE PURE BRED BIRD IS EVERY TIME AWAY AHEAD OF THE MONGREL, OR MIXED; of the nondescript, or dunghill sort.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BREED AND FOOD

The trio of BREED, TYPE and FOOD are inseparable. They are positively indispensable to the production of the best in poultry and eggs and in this way:—We may have

food of the most approved sorts and in unlimited quantity; we may feed after the most approved methods, but unless we have the proper breed and of that breed the correct type we will fail to obtain the plump roaster or early laying pullet.

We do not get our best market specimens from bantams. We do not breed from the racer to obtain a draught horse. Again, we may have both breed and type, but if we do not feed WELL and WISELY the best results will not be ours. It is to our advantage to remember that the production of the BEST calls for our best efforts.

There are far too many poultry keepers—especially among the farming community—who are trying to attain success in defiance of certain laws. Of the operation of these laws they are either woefully ignorant, or, wilfully indifferent. More frequently it is the latter rather than the former. Such people should remember that their ignorance of a natural law does not prevent its

operation. If we expect eggs and flesh, we must feed for them. THE BASIS OF CORRECT FEEDING IS THE IMITATION OF NATURAL METHODS.

Having secured a correct type of a suitable breed, we should now realize that the basis of correct poultry feeding is a close imitation of the hen while 'running at large. We have found the natural method of fresh air—without drafts—most successful in the winter housing of our fowls. We will meet with equal success by imitating natural methods in the artificial feeding of our birds.

What are natural methods? We learn from the hen while enjoying liberty. At the close of a day's run in the field we examine her crop and we find that it is filled to repletion, but it is filled with a VARIETY of substances. While she has been a very busy body during the day, she has been guided by a marvelous instinct to fill her crop with all that is necessary to make the yolk and white of the

egg, the egg shell, and withal to keep herself in perfect health. Is not the foregoing a veritable book full of instruction to the close observer? Why it should be positively fascinating!

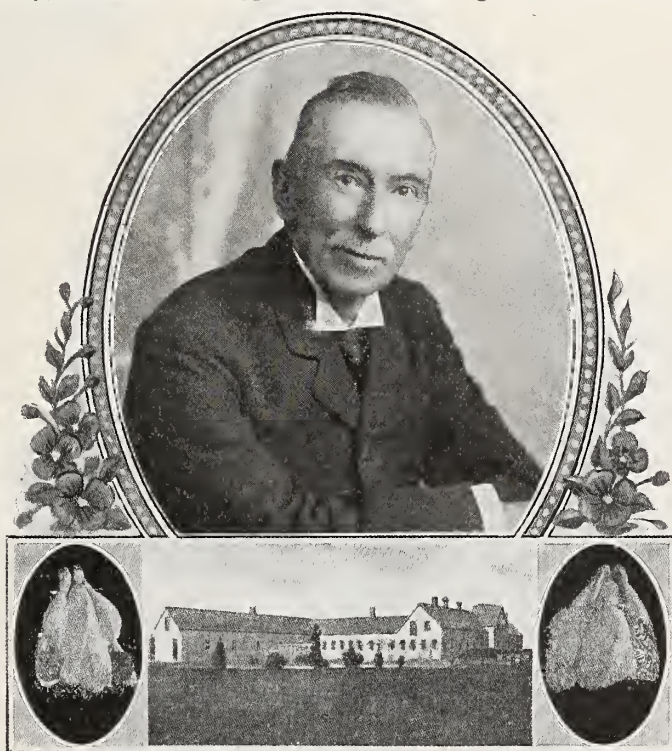
STUDYING THE HEN—LESSONS OF A DAY

But we learn much more that is equally interesting, by studying the actions of the hen in her daily search for food. We find, as it were, her very *motif*. We keenly observe and carefully note:—

1. That she has not filled up her crop with one particular kind of seed or grain, although she has had an opportunity to do so. This shows us that she prefers VARIETY, even, in her whole grain rations.

2. That she has found earth worms and insect life of different kinds in quantity. The lesson to us is that under

(Continued on page 52)



A. G. GILBERT, Manager Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada. The view beneath the portrait shows the main poultry building at the farm and some of the prime market poultry produced.—Ed.

WINTER CHICKENS FOR PROFIT

DEVELOPMENT OF SOFT ROASTER BUSINESS. WHAT WINTER CHICKENS ARE AND HOW GROWN. FOODS AND FEEDING. CAPONIZING. PRICES PAID FOR SOFT ROASTERS GROWN DURING THE WINTER AND SOLD FROM APRIL THROUGH JULY

Prince T. Woods, M. D.



FIFTEEN YEARS ago the better grades of specially-fattened fancy, market poultry were practically unknown outside of the great city markets along the Atlantic coast, except to a very few fastidious buyers. Later, some of the big markets along the Pacific coast developed a demand for high-quality in poultry produce. The inland markets have not received as much attention from producers as those of the coast cities, chiefly because of the

greater demand, more attractive prices quoted and greater opportunities for profit in the latter. Many times these greater opportunities for profit have been more apparent than real, to the long distance shipper, and in some cases producers have suffered losses through delays in transit, their goods reaching the market in bad order or at a time when heavy receipts sent prices down. It is always a wise plan to try to build up a good trade near home. It saves in transportation expenses and in disappointments or losses caused by delay in reaching the far away market.

At the present time there is a good chance to build up a trade in high quality table poultry and eggs in every inland city and in many towns. Everywhere in this broad land are people of means who are willing to pay good prices for good things to eat. It is up to the producer to prove to them that he can and will "deliver the goods." If he can demonstrate this to the buyers' satisfaction the trade is his, the demand will steadily increase and he can set a fair price on the goods he has to sell.

Many of the great inland markets are today considerably behind the times in the quality of market poultry and in most of them the soft-meated, specially-grown, dry-picked, roasting chickens are still unknown. For the progressive poultryman who will seize the opportunity there are many chances to build up a "quality" trade that will yield handsome profits. There is a class of buyers in every large market in the country that will pay high prices for the best quality poultry produce if they can only be sure of getting the best.

Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis and other newspapers, in their respective sections, have recently been engaged in a severe arraignment of their local poultry markets and the general unwholesomeness of the goods displayed for sale. This publicity tends to lead the people to inspect more carefully that which is offered for sale. The result will eventually be education of the buyers in the matter of quality, and an increasing demand for better goods at better prices. Even in the large Eastern markets, like Boston, New York City and Philadelphia the best poultry is seldom, if ever, displayed in the stalls.

These cities consume enormous quantities of poultry produce and draw upon the whole United States for supplies. Good poultry is grown in the western and middle states—lots of it—but the best of it still goes to help meet the de-

mand in the large Eastern markets, where higher prices for first quality goods prevail.

Greater Boston is recognized throughout the country as the most fastidious and particular market we have. It demands, gets and pays for, the best of everything eatable, the best beef, the best pork, lamb, veal, and the very best poultry and eggs. Its trade in the lesser grades of poultry produce is limited and most of the inferior goods, when received, are re-shipped elsewhere. New York City has an enormous trade that demands the best to be had and it also has a still greater demand for any and all grades. It is one of those markets where everything goes and everything has its price. Philadelphia and Baltimore are disposed to be more critical, as their trade is less cosmopolitan than that of our greatest city.

THE MAN WHO MADE SOFT ROASTERS POPULAR

It is not strange, therefore, that a New England poultryman, catering to the trade of epicurean Boston, should have developed a remarkable traffic in an exceptional grade of market chicken, that is becoming famous all over the country and is destined to be prized by all who love good things to eat. Philadelphia and New York helped to make the capon famous in this country; Baltimore helped to create the Maryland frying chicken, but Boston discovered the South Shore soft-roaster or winter chicken. The increasing demand for, and now very considerable production of, South Shore soft-roasters has been largely due to the work of one man—Mr. J. H. Curtiss of Assinippi, Mass., successful veteran grower of winter chickens and probably the largest dealer in this specially-grown product.

"Deacon" Curtiss, as he is known to Boston market men is today better known in "Faneuil Hall" and "Quincy" markets than he was twenty years ago. Then he was working hard to build up a trade in specially-grown and fattened table poultry of the best quality and even in that market he found it uphill sledding. Today Mr. Curtiss practically controls the market for South Shore roasters or specially-grown winter chickens. He ships tons of them weekly during the season,

virtually makes the price, collects chickens all over that part of the South Shore section of Massachusetts which includes Hingham, Norwell, Rockland and Hanover, keeps a force of expert poultry pickers at work throughout the greater part of the year, and gets the chickens on the market AT THE RIGHT TIME. This last is one of the secrets of success in the poultry business.

All through this South Shore district Mr. Curtiss is honored by the soft-roaster growers, who look to him to dispose of their product. He takes good care of the growers' interests, helps them over their difficulties, runs a supply depot where they can get necessities at reasonable rates, buys their winter chickens, eggs, and fowls at their door for spot cash, and is generally the life of the industry in



J. H. CURTISS, Assinippi, Mass., successful veteran grower of and dealer in South Shore Soft Roasters. Below the portrait are shown soft roasters alive and dressed. At the left is a thoroughbred Light Brahma and on the right is a Brahma-Plymouth Rock cross, both capons and worth not less than 30 cents per pound alive at the grower's door.—Ed.

this district. Mr. Henry Dana Smith, a successful roaster grower, who produces large numbers of these toothsome birds each season, said to us:—"It would be a big blow to poultry interests in this section if anything should happen to J. H. Curtiss. The man has not been born who will take the same interest in the success of the poultry growers here or who will do as much for our local poultry industry." After that, who can say that a man is without honor in the poultry calling in his own community?

"QUALITY" CHICKEN VS. JUST CHICKEN



Ten days old chicks and the finished product. The pair of dressed South Shore Soft Roasters shown above weighed ten pounds each, and were worth \$5.00 each, at retail in Boston Market last June, as table poultry. You, Reader, will want to know about this.—Ed.

quality goods sold. Much of the poultry displayed for sale everywhere is not as good as it should be. There is plenty of room for improvement and buyers are becoming more prompt than they were to recognize and pay a good price for the superior quality article.

Newspaper writers throughout the country are educating their readers up to buy better quality "pure" food products, and of late they have paid a good deal of attention to poultry and eggs. We have been told by travellers that there are two things that taste the same the country over—"chicken and eggs." Having traveled some ourselves, we know this is not true. If our friends had said "poor chicken" and "bad eggs" we might agree with them, but anyone with a sense of taste, who has ever eaten good poultry products, knows that the quality makes the taste. Good quality is a matter of skill in poultry growing and egg production. The difference between the good and the inferior article can be promptly appreciated by any one whose sense of taste has not been lost or perverted.

Of all the toothsome, appetizing articles of poultry produce the winter chicken or soft roaster most appeals to our palate, but is often beyond our pocketbook. They are plump, tender-meated, juicy and sweet flavored—never tasteless or unpalatable. No better article of food ever graced the table of an epicure, and best of all they are easy to produce and may be grown at no greater expense than is required to raise poultry of much less merit. Owing to the great demand for them, in some markets, chickens are often sold as "soft-roasters" that are not true to the name. It behooves the buyer to know what he is getting.

WHAT WINTER CHICKENS ARE

The name "winter chicken" is applied to South Shore soft-roasters because they are hatched in late summer, fall, and winter, and forced for rapid growth in order to be ready for the high prices of the spring and early summer trade. Both cockerels and pullets are sold as soft roasters. The young male birds are always caponized as soon as they reach a suitable size. This work is sometimes done by the grower himself but more often by an expert operator who charges a small fee for this service.

The best sizes for caponizing, according to Mr. J. H. Curtiss, are:—in the fall, cockerels that will weigh 3 lbs. to 3½ lbs.; in the spring, those that will weigh 1½ to 2 lbs. Where but a few are operated upon the usual charge is five cents each or where there are large numbers to be caponized, four dollars per hundred. With healthy chick-

ens in good weather the loss is seldom more than one per cent., although the number of slips is sometimes considerable.

The advantages of caponizing are many, as cockerels so treated are more docile, put on flesh to better advantage, the flesh stays soft longer, and is of better flavor. Also, they can be handled in large flocks to greater advantage than cockerels, and they can run in the same flocks with pullets without causing trouble. Slips, however, prove quite as troublesome as cockerels, and must be kept away from the pullets. They stay soft longer than males not castrated and make better meat. A slip is a bird on which the caponizing operation has been imperfectly performed and emasculation has been incomplete. The capon is simply a cockerel from which the testicles have been removed and bears the same relation to the cockerel that the ox does to the bull, or the barrow to the boar.

It has been estimated that it costs from ten to twelve cents per pound to grow winter chickens from the egg to table size. A few growers produce their own eggs for hatching; many of them buy the eggs from breeders who make a specialty of eggs for hatching for sale to winter chicken growers. The usual price paid for such eggs is fifty to sixty cents per dozen; or four to five dollars per hundred. Practically all eggs are incubated by machine and the chickens are reared under pipes in hot water heated brooder houses. In the South Shore section the best of this high class poultry product is bought at the door of the producer by Mr. J. H. Curtiss, when the birds are in the best market condition. The grower receives spot cash for his birds alive, with no expense for cooping, dressing or shipping. In many cases he does not even catch the birds, the collector taking them direct from the poultry house. The price ranges from twenty to thirty cents a pound alive, making a net profit above the cost of production, seldom equalled or approached in other lines of work.

All soft roasters handled by Mr. Curtiss are dressed at his home plant and are sold on special orders to dealers in the Boston market, who handle high class trade. Numerous other dealers do a more or less extensive business in the same line and some few growers ship direct to market themselves. During the last two years a large live poultry



14-lb. thoroughbred Light Brahma capon or soft roaster. This bird was sold alive at the grower's door at 30 cents per pound. Value to the grower \$4.20 as meat! And yet the American Standard of Perfection says nothing about utility values.—Ed.

"clearing house" has been established at Boston by the firm of Batchelder & Snyder, who operate an immense poultry killing and dressing establishment in the heart of the market section of the city. This firm has a capacity for handling 15,000 live fowls daily, and during the past year has been doing an extensive soft roaster trade, buying the birds alive and selling direct to consumers the fresh killed "daily-dressed" birds. To them we are indebted for the following prices actually paid by them for soft-roasters alive from April 17th to July 24th 1908 and 1909. We are told that the supply has always been short and that they had not found it possible to get enough first-quality soft meated roasting chickens to supply their trade.

BATCHELDER & SNYDER, BOSTON, SOFT ROASTER QUOTATIONS

Wholesale price in cents per pound alive:

DATE (Week Ending)	1909.		Same Week, 1908*	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest
April 17	24	26	15	20
24	24	28	15	22
May 1	24	28	15	23
8	24	28	20	25
15	24	28	20	27
22	26	30	20	27
29	28	32	20	27
June 5	28	34	20	27
12	28	30	20	27
19	28	32	20	27
26	30	34	20	27
July 3	30	35	20	27
10	30	32	20	27
17	25	30	20	27
24	24	28	20	27

*1908 prices given above, were not equal to those paid by collectors at grower's door along the South Shore, while the top figures for 1909 range about the same as South Shore dealers' prices. The demand for soft roasters and the difficulty in obtaining them had more to do with this apparent increase in prices than any difference in cost of production or the price of grain. In order to get real first quality soft roasters the large city firm had to meet the Curtiss South Shore prices or go short. 1908 prices on the South Shore were higher than the Boston quotations given, being but a few cents below those of 1909 and varying from 20c. to 30c.

BREEDS USED FOR SOFT ROASTERS

Light Brahmas and Brahma-Plymouth Rock crosses have been the favorite varieties used for producing winter chickens. During the past few years White Plymouth Rocks and Barred Plymouth Rocks have become favorites with many roaster growers. Where crosses are made a Brahma male is usually mated with large White Plymouth Rock or Barred Plymouth Rock hens, it being difficult to secure a sufficient number of prolific laying Brahma hens

for this purpose. The Brahma-Plymouth Rock cross makes an exceptionally fine table fowl, which grows quickly, is fine flavored and possesses the clear, fine-grained yellow skin so much prized in American markets.

Winter chickens are grown chiefly by small producers who grow a few hundred to a thousand each year. There are, however, a number of large plants that make a business of growing soft-roasters by the thousands. Ask Mr. J. H. Curtiss how heavy he wants soft-roasters and he will tell you "the bigger and heavier the better." The demand for large, heavy-weight soft roasters and capons is increasing, and the supply is generally so far behind the demand that prices are correspondingly high. In June 1909, we took a photograph of a Light Brahma soft-roaster or capon that weighed fourteen pounds alive and was worth thirty cents a pound at the grower's door,—\$4.20 in cash for an eight months old caponized cockerel as meat!

The more quickly a soft-roaster can be grown the better. Birds that will dress ten to twelve pounds each usually bring the highest prices in the market, but there is also a very good demand for soft roasters that will dress twelve to fourteen pounds to the pair.

Growing soft-roasters is a comparatively simple matter and many novices who have gone into the business have succeeded in making handsome returns during the first season. The prices given in this article are the wholesale prices paid for the birds alive. By the time the dressed product reaches the market the cost of handling and dressing has increased the wholesale price from ten to fifteen cents per pound, and when soft roasters are selling at the grower's door at thirty to thirty-four cents per pound the cost of handling, dressing and shipping often brings the price to the consumer up to forty-five cents to fifty cents per pound—decidedly fancy prices for fancy market poultry!

The demand is what makes the price and the demand is certainly increasing. The tenderness and flavor of properly grown, fresh-killed, dry-picked soft roasters is becoming more and more appreciated outside of the Eastern markets and the day is not far distant when they will be popular and in great demand in all our large cities. It is not to be expected that the exceedingly high prices now common in June in the Boston and New York markets will continue to hold as high, as the production increases. Neither is it to be expected that the Western trade will pay as high prices as are paid in the East, but there is ample opportunity for poultry growers who can and will produce high grade winter chickens, to get in now on the ground floor. They can with a little effort build up a good trade in this prime article of poultry produce, at prices that will bring much better profit than the ordinary run of market poultry.

GROWING AND FEEDING SOFT ROASTERS

In growing soft roasters they are handled much the same as other chickens up to weaning age. Comparatively few are raised under hens; some are grown in individual outdoor brooders and brooders under shelters, but the majority are brooded with hot water pipe brooding systems.

Many of the chicks are started on the regular commercial chick food ration, hopper fed, supplemented with a mixture of wheat, bran, corn meal, middlings equal parts, and a little meal alfalfa or meal clover. Good fresh beef scrap, grit and charcoal is supplied separately. Others are started on a mixture of fine cracked corn, ("chick grits") cracked wheat, shorts and corn meal. Grit, charcoal and beef scrap being kept before them all the time in separate hoppers with a plentiful supply of green food and pure water. After weaning, winter chickens are grown chiefly on a diet of screened cracked corn, whole corn, and a "dry mash" of bran, middlings, ground alfalfa or clover, beef scrap and some sort of "provender," all well mixed and fed dry from a food hopper. A popular dry mash ration for soft-roasters is as follows:—

- 1 measure wheat bran,
- 1 measure fancy wheat middlings, (red dog).



Fresh-Air Colony Houses used on soft roaster plant of J. H. Curtiss, Assinippi, Mass.

(Continued on page 53)

THOROUGHBRED POULTRY IN THE EARLY DAYS

FOUNDATION OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY IN THIS COUNTRY. IMPORTATION OF WONDERFUL FOWLS FROM ASIA. EARLY EXHIBITIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION

H. H. Stoddard, Lincoln, Nebraska

NOTE.—Nearly forty years ago Mr. Stoddard, then of Hartford, Conn., founded a poultry magazine, the first *Poultry World* published in America. Mr. Stoddard, when he heard of the advent of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, wrote the editor: "The old *Poultry World* was my life, and I should like to aid, as a matter of pride, in having its standard borne worthily. Your title, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, is splendid. No 'pent up Utica' about that. It is BROAD, COMPREHENSIVE, PATRIOTIC."

It is fitting that the first issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD should have an article from the pen of the founder of the first *Poultry World*. We believe our readers will find this glimpse of the early days interesting, entertaining and instructive. Other articles by Mr. Stoddard are to follow.—Ed.

"What causes all this commotion—motion the country through?"

It is the ball that's rolling on for Tippecanoe and Tyler, too."—CAMPAIGN SONG.



THE "COMMOTION" beginning in 1847 caused by the advent of strange, gigantic fowls from Asia to our shores, resembled that of some other psychic waves. The tulip mania of Holland and the South Sea bubble were examples; but the hen fever, though it embraced a financial craze in common with the others mentioned, possessed an element they lacked. We mean the love of animals. Deep-seated, very deep-seated, is this trait of humanity, it is the foundation of the pure-bred poultry interest. For thousands and thousands of years, semi-human and later, human life, was associated with, and sometimes absolutely dependent on, hunting wild animals. These and their haunts and habits were the most constant and absorbing matters of interest to our remote predecessors. In time it was discovered that some species could be herded and vast nomadic peoples subsisted for unnumbered centuries on their semi-domesticated flocks. Enmeshed in the brain cells of every child is an interest in animals. Before the infant can walk or talk, its dawning mind starts as if electrified when some live animal is shown. Later comes picture books, which to be effective must illustrate beasts and birds; a real live kitten or dog is prized above all inanimate toys, and when the menagerie stage is reached, excitement knows no bounds. Does the interest in animals keep up 'till adult life? Yes, for it often needs two able-bodied men to take one small boy to the circus. I have seen a driver leave his team in the street and go to where a pile of rails was being moved by the master of a dog which "stood expectant by", to catch a rabbit, rat or weasel. How often we notice that if a slatted box, containing a coon, squirrel or other living creature, is standing on a railroad platform, grown men, as well as children, await their turn for a peep. Minor illustrations these, of the same grand passion that buys costly driving horses, stocks farms with fine cattle and produces millions of national wealth through the breeders' skill.

The "grand commotion" of the hen fever, which spread over nearly all of New England and some of the adjacent territory, though its basis was in this universal interest which humanity takes in the life of the lower animals, owed its awakening into unwonted activity to the importation of fowls twice as large as any hitherto seen by most people. The speculative or money element of the hen fever appeared as a sequence.

ADVENT OF THE BIG SHANGHAI MARKED A NEW ERA

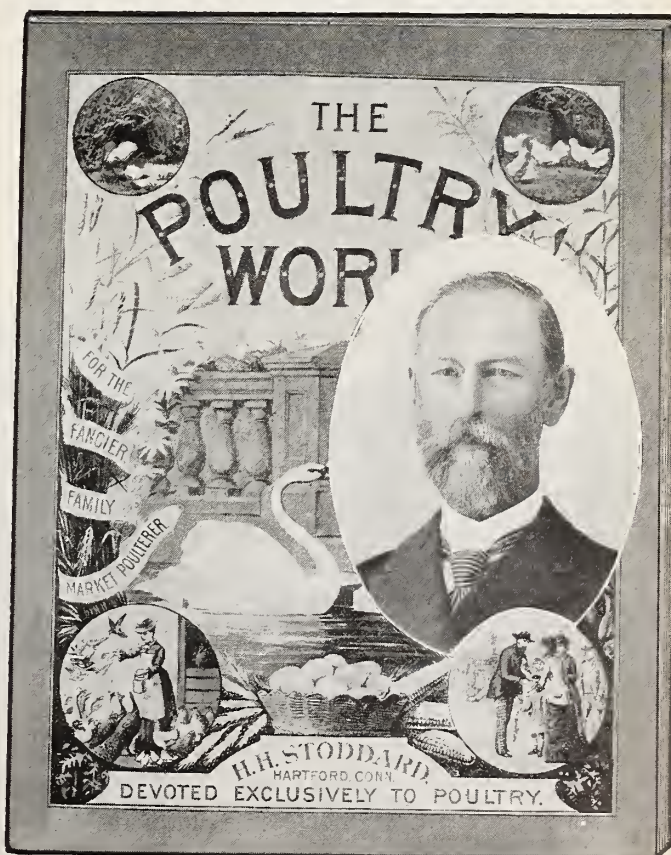
The way people turn half crazy through mental contagion is one of the greatest curiosities in the world. Could it have been supposed that the staid, unexcitable New Englanders would grow half-crazy over such a gawky, ornithological curiosity as a Shanghai fowl? But they did, all the same! Hundreds of dollars for a bird, when dollars were not plenty! "Give me the first chance, you promised me the first chance." Elders and dignitaries big and little, priests and politicians, even one State Governor, if no more, waiting in carriages in the forenoon for the hens to lay eggs at one dollar, two dollars,

five dollars, ten dollars, EACH, not per dozen! Fine ladies in rustling silks or shining satins, crowding into the parlor to get ahead of folks in the carriages! Then imagine the nervous thrill, like that following the bugle call in battle, when the deep, resonant trumpet-like notes of the big Shanghai rooster rang out on the air!

EVERYTHING PRIMITIVE IN THOSE DAYS.

It is well that the modern poultry devotees should realize the pit from whence their now prosperous fascinating hobby was digged. It is next to impossible for people nowadays of the first and second generation, since Asiatic fowls attracted general attention, to realize how primitive everything was, when they were the wonder of the age. There was not as much going on in a year then, as in a month, or sometimes in a week, now. Folks needed something to think about, and made a great ado over whatever transpired of note. Except in a few localities, where very small circulating libraries were supported by private subscription, there were absolutely no books

(Continued on page 53)



Portrait of H. H. STODDARD, Lincoln, Nebraska, pioneer poultry Editor, reproduced on a fac-simile of the cover of the old "*Poultry World*," of which he was the founder.—Ed.

SYMPOSIUM ON PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING

"A CONVERSATIONAL FEAST" WITH SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS WHO TELL HOW THEY HOUSE AND YARD THEIR FLOCKS. SPACE ALLOWED PER BIRD. HOW TO MATE BREEDING STOCK. RATIONS FOR BREEDERS. RATIONS FOR LAYERS. OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

Answers for the November Symposium were received from:—

Name.	Address.	Variety.
J. H. CURTISS, ...	Assinippi, Mass. (Soft Roaster Plant)	White Plymouth Rocks
HENRY D. SMITH, ...	Rockland, Mass. (Soft Roaster Plant)	Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas.
CHARLES E. FOSTER, ...	Danvers, Mass. (Market Plant)	White Plymouth Rocks.
T. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD, ...	Freneau, N. J.	S. C. Buff and White Leghorns.
F. W. C. ALMY, ...	Tiverton Four Corners, R. I. (Egg Farm)	Rhode Island Reds.
CHARLES F. THOMPSON, ...	Lynnfield Center, Mass.	Rose and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks.
WILLIAM H. CARR, ...	Round Lake, N. Y.	White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks.
MISS HENRIETT, A. HOOKER, ...	South Hadley, Mass.	S. C. Buff Orpingtons.
JOHN C. JODREY	Danvers, Mass.	Silver Wyandottes.
J. W. PARKS, ...	Altoona, Pa.	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
W. H. WITHINGTON, ...	Bridgewater, Mass.	Rose and S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
C. C. HERRON, ...	Hope, Ind.	S. C. Black Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorns.

IN DECEMBER SYMPOSIUM the following questions will be answered:—

7. If breeding to produce the greatest number of high class market eggs, what do you consider to be the necessary points and qualities in both male and female breeding birds?

8. Is special breeding, conditioning, care and feeding necessary to fix and hold color of plumage? If so, what do you advise?

9. What do you consider most essential in maintaining health, vigor and vitality in the breeding stock?

10. How do you advise introducing new blood into a strain and how often would you do it?

11. Do you use trap nests? If so, what kind and how many are needed for a pen of fifteen females?

IN JANUARY SYMPOSIUM the following questions will be answered:—

12. How do you care for houses, runs or yards to prevent disease or to avoid so-called "ground poisoning?"

13. What special care, if any, do you give eggs saved for hatching? How long can they be safely kept and give a good hatch?

14. How far have you shipped eggs for hatching and had good results reported? Please report actual cases; how you packed the eggs and how they hatched.

15. How do you hatch? Do you prefer hens or incubators?

16. How do you care for eggs during incubation:—
(a) In incubators? (b) Under hens? Please tell how you set a hen?



"CONVERSATIONAL FEAST" is the best definition of the word SYMPOSIUM. We intend to make the regular monthly symposiums in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD a feast of "PERSONAL CONVERSATION IN TYPE" for our readers with REPRESENTATIVE SUCCESSFUL POULTRY BREEDERS. The symposium in this issue is only a beginning. We have several hundred questions and answers on practical poultry subjects already at hand and we are constantly receiving more.

We want you, Reader, to lend a hand in this work of obtaining authoritative information on poultry subjects from POULTRY KEEPERS WHO KNOW. At the beginning of this symposium we give the questions which will be answered in December and January A. P. W.

YOU, Reader, are invited and URGED, (if you are experienced and successful in poultry work) to write us YOUR views of the answers published and to answer the questions listed for the January Symposium. We would also like to have your suggestions about questions you would like to have asked or to have you name subjects on which you believe a discussion would prove helpful. In order for us to publish answers in A. P. W. we must have them not less than six weeks prior to date of issue. In other words, we must have in our office November 15th answers that are to appear in January A. P. W.

We may not be able to publish all such matter received but we want your help just the same. Everything for this department will be boiled down into "PRACTICAL ADVICE ON TIMELY TOPICS." Someone's answer helped you. Your answer or comment may help someone else. Whether we can use all of your letter, a part of it,

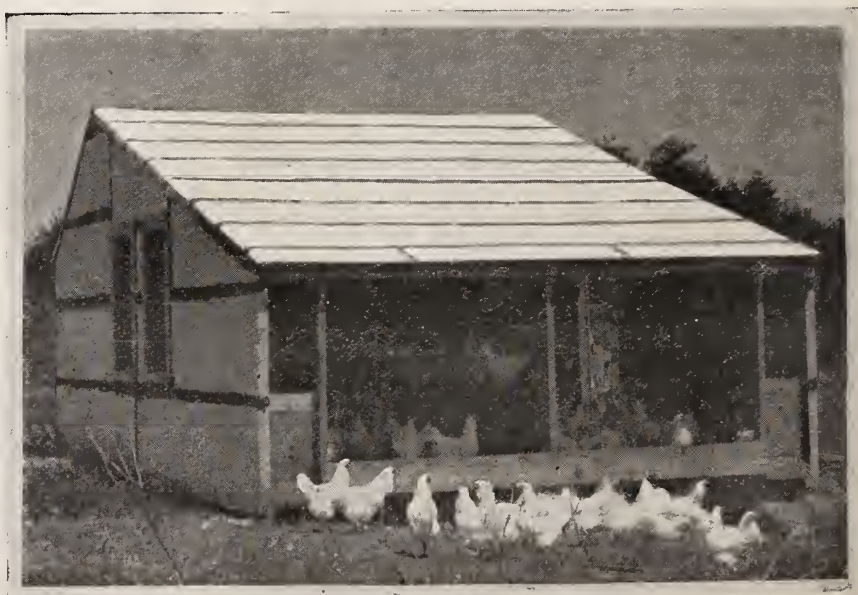
or none at all, be assured that the Editor of A. P. W. Symposiums will be glad to hear from YOU, so do not fail to join the "conversational feast." The first group of six questions follows with the answers duly credited as per list at top of page.

1. How do you advise housing, breeding and laying stock?

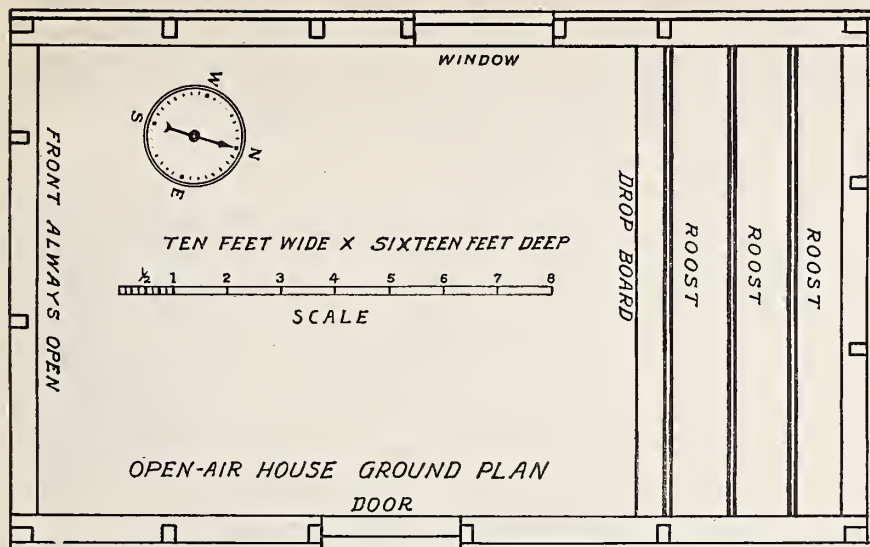
"Woods' open-air colony poultry house. We want fresh-air night and day to insure health. This is cold country in winter." W. H. Carr.

"In houses fairly well ventilated with light canvas windows." J. H. Curtiss.

"Dirt floor house and scratching shed, with house facing southeast. House to have both glass and muslin on front,



Type of "Fresh-Air" House designed and used by Joseph Tolman, Rockland, Mass. 14 ft. wide x 24 ft. deep. The front is always open. A good house for all climates.—Ed.



Exterior view of this house is shown below.

scratching shed with open-front and curtain for severe weather." W. H. Withington.

"Long continuous houses having as many under one roof as possible to cut down the work." C. E. Foster.

"My breeding stock have pens 7x16 ft., twenty-one pens to one breeding house. Glass windows. Layers, pens 16x16 ft., curtain front houses. Ten pens to one laying house." T. C. Punderford.

"Long house for convenience, pens 12x20 ft., with 3 ft. walk on north side, with window on south side opened at all times sufficient to insure dryness." H. D. Smith.

"We use a double pitch roof colony house, 8x12 ft., shingled on roof. Sides, unmatched hemlock with two windows on side and a door. Large ventilating scuttle below eaves on back side." F. W. C. Almy.

"I was able to buy the end of a neighbor's lot adjoining mine, which had on it an old-fashioned barn with land behind it toward the north and in front toward the south—a carriage shed at the west and a stock shed east. From this old barn, by dividing and subdividing I have made my roosting house, all of which have board floors, rat proof, with several inches of sand above the floors. From the sheds east and west, I remove, every spring, several inches of the top sand—which I put in my garden. This is replaced with fresh, dry, fine sand. The sheds open toward the south and have sash fronts so they are warm enough in winter and cool in summer." Henrietta E. Hooker.

"We have adopted the curtain-front scratching-shed house and after nine years use, consider it about as near right as a poultry house can be. Roost room is 8x10 ft., scratching-shed 10x12 ft., walk 3 ft. wide in the rear. Front studs are 7½ ft. long and rear studs are 5½ ft. long. This with two inches for plates and four inches for rafters will give desired eight feet in height at front and six feet at back. Front of scratching-shed has a common 'cold-frame-sash' window in middle of front with muslin curtains on light frames on either side of sash. Muslin curtains hook up against the roof, out of the way, when open. Floor is dry earth filled in to level of sills. Plans clearly show manner in which the house is built. (See illustration page 43). We have three of these continuous houses. Twenty-five females and two males are allowed per pen and we find it pays in strength and vigor of stock to provide liberal house room." C. F. Thompson.

"I house my birds in a curtain front house, 10 ft. wide by 38 ft. long, divided in the middle to make two pens 10x19 ft. These pens are again divided into a scratching-shed and a roosting-room. The roosting-room is

9 ft. wide, which leaves the scratching-shed 10x10 ft. There is an opening in the front of the scratching-shed 4 ft. high by 7 ft. wide. This opening starts 3 ft. above the floor. It is closed by a muslin screen on a wooden frame, which swings in and up against the ceiling. I keep a dusting box in the scratching-shed. The roosting-room has the dropping board along the back with two roosts above it. There is a muslin curtain that can be let down in front of the dropping board on zero nights. There is a glass window 2 ft. 8 in. x 5 ft. in the front of each roosting-room, and there is also an opening of about the same size closed by a muslin screen. (See illustration page 42). My buildings are 5 ft. high in the back and 7 ft. high in the front. They are all double boarded with paper between. I allow a projection of 2 ft. in front and one foot in the back of the roof. To a great many this will seem a waste of lumber but it surely makes a nice, dry

place to walk, gives a place for the hens to stand out of the rain, and keeps the storms away from the building. The houses are whitewashed at least twice a season with a spraying machine." J. W. Parks.

"I use houses 16 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 7 ft. high in front and 5 ft. high at back, facing the south with a solid partition in the middle, one half of this I use for a scratching shed with straw 12 in. deep on the floor. Shed has an open front. The other side I use for cold days, this room is made so no draught will enter upon the fowls. I have my roosts and nests in this side, with a door 3x6 ft. and window 26x48 in. in south or front side. My dropping boards are 22 in. above the floor, which gives my birds ample room to exercise and scratch their feed from the straw, which I keep about 12 in. deep upon the floor. This house will accommodate fifteen Leghorns easy and ten to twelve Orpingtons. They give me satisfaction and good results. C. C. Herron.

2. How much house floor space do you allow per fowl?

"8 to 10 sq. ft." C. F. Thompson.

"About 2 sq. ft. House is simply a roosting, feeding and laying coop." F. W. C. Almy.

"6 sq. ft." W. H. Carr.

"3 sq. ft." J. H. Curtiss.

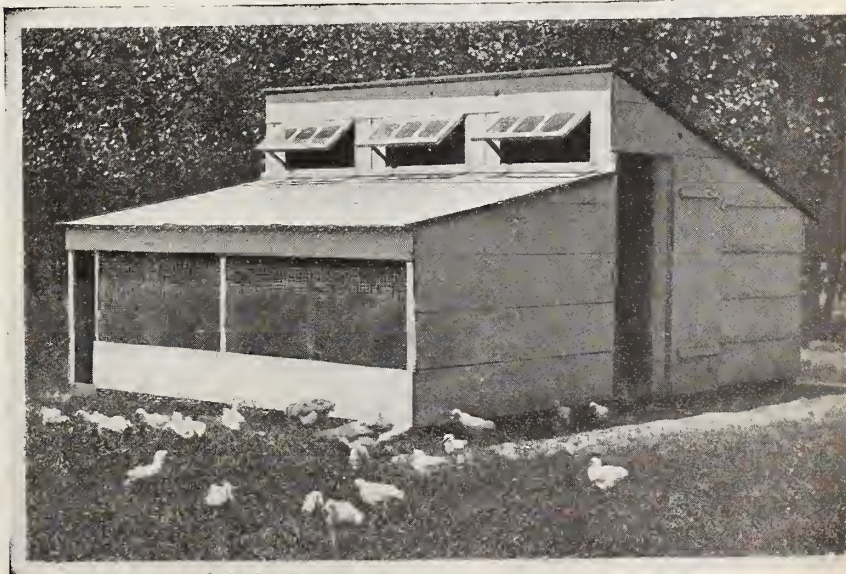
"About 5 sq. ft." C. E. Foster.

"8 sq. ft. at most." J. W. Parks.

"Pen 12x20 will accommodate fifty hens." H. D. Smith.

"In breeding season about 10 sq. ft. per fowl." J. C. Jodrey.

(Continued on page 41)



Open-Air Colony House for Breeding or Laying Stock. Designed by Dr. P. T. Woods. Above illustration shows the house as built by Ralph E. Woods, Shelton, Neb.—(Ed.)

WYANDOTTES UNDER THE NEW STANDARD OF 1910

HOW THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES WILL BE AFFECTED IN BREEDING YARD AND SHOWPEN. BETTER SCALE OF POINTS FOR SHAPE. IMPROVED COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE STANDARD WITH STRIPED SADDLE FEATHERS ADVOCATED AS A BREED CHARACTERISTIC

J. H. Drevenstedt, Member 1910 Standard Revision Committee



THE CHANGES made in the Wyandotte Standard at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 10, 11 and 12, 1909, were not many and will not materially affect the mating, breeding and exhibiting of Wyandottes in the future. The scale of points for the American class was changed to give a little more value to shape and less to color. This should prove beneficial to all varieties of Wyandottes, and more particularly so to the White variety. As shape makes the breed and color makes the variety, the importance of adhering to the breed type is emphasized. Reducing the value of symmetry one-half and distributing the other half among the shape sections will be received with general commendation. The cutting down of the number of points in "condition" while necessary to gain a greater allotment in "shape points" will not meet with similar favor among Eastern breeders and exhibitors. Condition is a prime factor in winning prizes in hot classes at the big exhibitions of the East.

Disqualifications remain the same, except that "one quarter of positive enamel white in earlobes" takes the place of "earlobes more than one half positive white." This should prevent Judges from throwing out specimens that may show pale lobes approaching white while being cooped up.

Standard weights remain unchanged, as experience has proven the old scale satisfactory.

In the shape of male, eyes have been changed from "of medium size, oval," to "large, oval." This is an improvement as the eye of a Wyandotte is of good size and a very striking feature. An important change is in the description of the comb, which now reads: "rose, low, firm on head; top, oval and surface covered with small, rounded points, tapering to a well-defined point at rear; entire comb curving to conform to shape of skull." This is as it should be, and makes the Wyandotte comb a unique feature of the breed. It does away with the Hamburg type of comb and its large spike, a change that all lovers of the Wyandotte will hail with satisfaction.

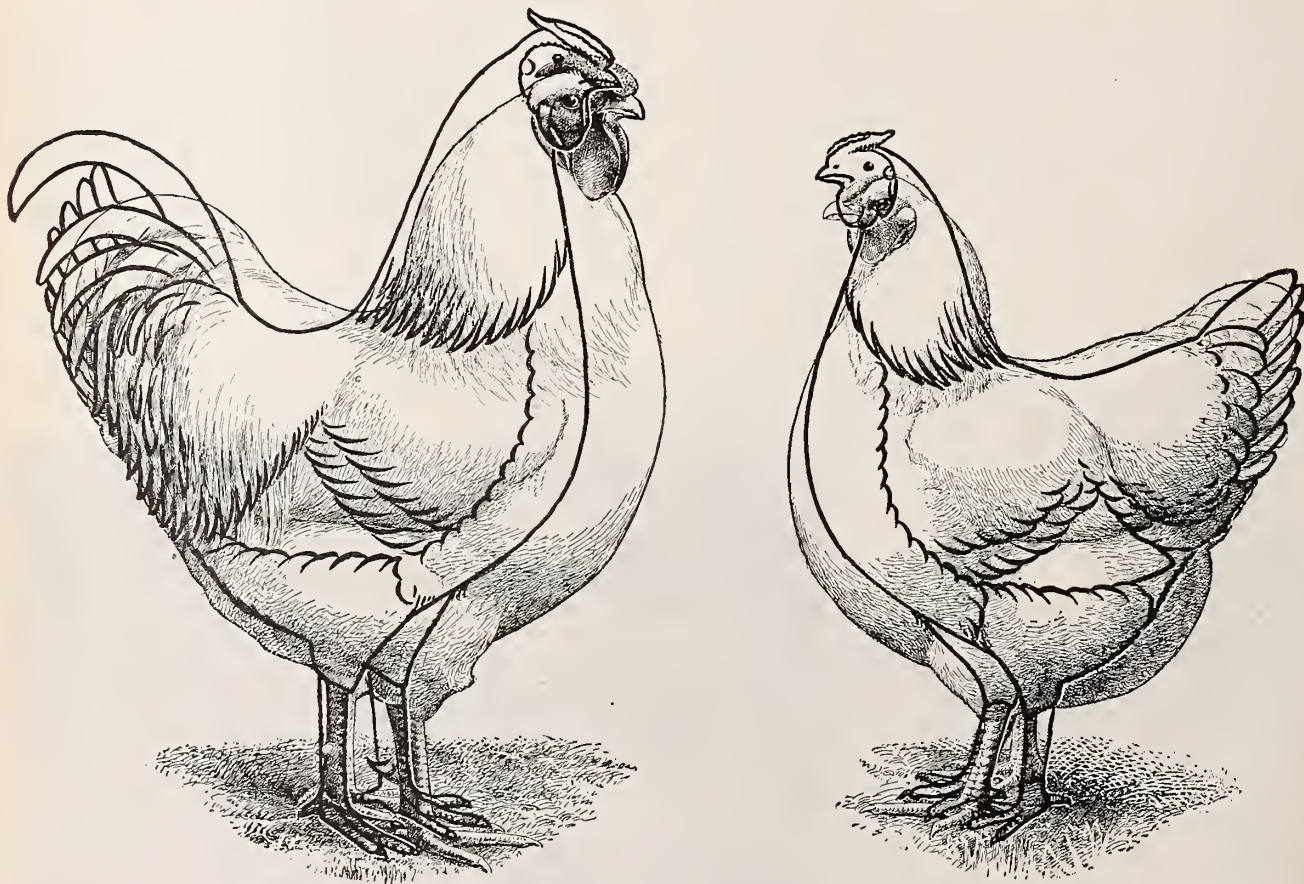
Wattles are changed to: "moderately long, nicely rounded at lower edges; equal in length, fine in texture, free from folds or wrinkles." This is perhaps more explicit than the old description, especially the latter part of the sentence referring to folds and wrinkles.

Earlobes are now described as follows: "oblong, well defined, hanging about half the length of wattles, smooth." This gives a clearer idea of the size of the lobe than in the old description which read: "oblong in shape, well developed, smooth."

The description of neck remains the same except that the words "flowing well over shoulder" are added to "hackle, abundant."

"Saddle feathers, abundant", is added to "back" section. The "breast" section remains the same except that the

(Continued on page 45)



WYANDOTTES OF 1888 COMPARED WITH WYANDOTTES OF 1909-1910.

The fowls in soft tone represent composite ideals of modern Wyandotte shape by Franklane I. Sewell, which embody the suggestions made by leading breeders. The fowls shown in sharp black outlines over the Sewell drawings are adapted from drawings of Wyandottes by J. Henry Lee published in the American Standard of Perfection for 1888, the first illustrated Standard, an edition that soon was declared obsolete and withdrawn from circulation.

WILD TURKEYS IN DOMESTICATION

DESCRIPTION OF THESE BEAUTIFUL BIRDS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS. THE WILD VARIETY COMPARED WITH STANDARD-BRED DOMESTIC BIRDS. HOW THEY LIVE IN WILD STATE. EFFECT OF DOMESTICATION. NATURAL SELECTION OF FOODS

Bertha M. Tyson, Rising Sun, Md.



THE WILD TURKEY was first technically specified as *Meleagris Americana* by William Barton in 1791. They are the largest of all game birds. Once plentiful throughout the eastern portion of our country they are now nearly extinct within this area, with the exception of a few localities where the original forest has not been ruthlessly destroyed. Wild Turkeys have again become a matter of special interest to Americans, more especially as breeding stock this time, than as wild game to be hunted.

They are not as large as the Bronze and the female is smaller in comparison to the male. In shape the Wild birds are much taller, considerably longer bodied and very neat and trim in appearance. The shape of Wild birds as compared to other varieties of turkeys may be said to be as the Leghorn shape is to the heavier breeds of fowls. This is no doubt due to their agility and alertness, to exercise in flying and their way of living in the wild state. They experience no difficulty in flying to the top of tall trees and do not even run to start, but get a start by a jump as they leave the ground.

The legs of the Wild birds are nearly twice the length of the domestic varieties; they are a pinkish red in color and the feathering of the thighs is different, the feathers are very small, fit closely and are of a light shade of brown. These feathers resemble the close feathering of birds accustomed to getting their living out of the water, wading birds such as the Heron, Woodcock, etc. The flight feathers of the wing are narrower than those of the domesticated turkeys and the wings are very strong; the barring of the wing feathers is nearer perfect than on any Bronze turkey I ever saw, where great care in breeding for good wing barring has been practiced for years.

SIZE AND WEIGHT OF WILD TURKEYS

The head is much smaller and has not as much color. The eye is very large and full, they are ever on the alert, and to say they have a "watchful eye" is hardly putting it strong enough. They never seem to lose sight of the fact that they are being "hunted down," and are ever on the defensive. The dewlap is much smaller and there are very few caruncles on the head; this causes the heads of the young birds to be so similar that it is often difficult to determine the sexes until they are fully matured. Wild turkeys are very quiet, and make little noise. The toms seldom gobble until the breeding season is well on. Then they only occasionally gobble and strut early in the morning, on first coming down from the roost. After mating, the hens are on the look-out for a secluded spot to make nests. They go off early in the morning, direct from the roost and to be successful in finding a Wild Turkey's nest one must be an early riser, for they are off as soon as it is light enough to see. At all times the Wild birds are more dignified and stately than the domestic turkeys, and have more the carriage and character of the Pea-fowl.

The largest Wild bird I have had weighed thirty-one pounds when two years old, but owing to the shape and

carriage of this beautiful tom he did not look nearly so large as my Bronze tom weighing twenty-five pounds. No matter how old the Wild birds never seem to get heavy and dull but remain active to the last, for this reason a Wild tom can be used in the breeding pen much longer than one of the Bronze variety.

The largest Wild bird I ever heard of was brought into St. Louis market by an Indian, early in 1800. Audubon says that this bird's beard was one foot long and from this and the length of his spurs he believed it to be very old; the tom weighed thirty-seven pounds.

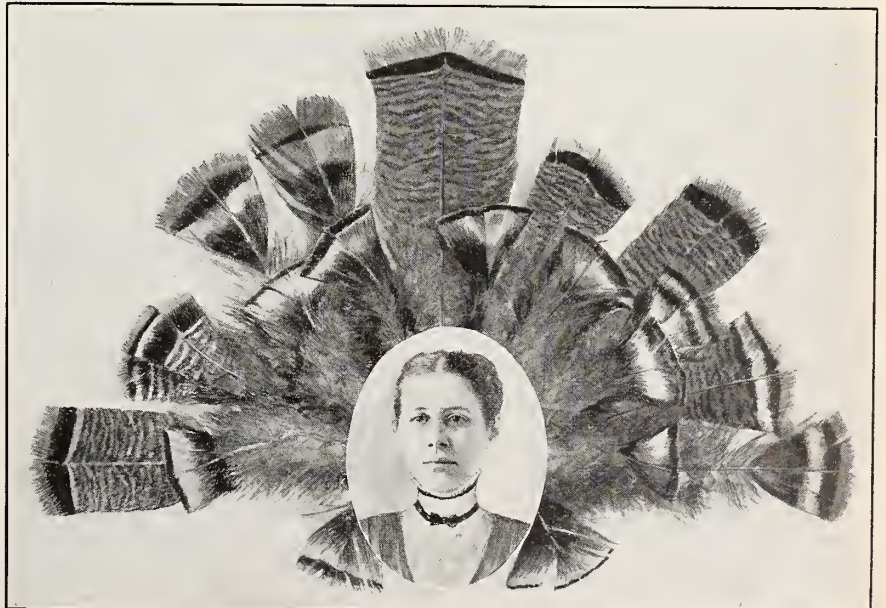
The plumage of the Wild birds is exceedingly handsome; the beautifully harmonized combination of the copper-bronze, green-bronze with its glints of purple, red and orange with the wide band of black near the edge of the feathers combined with the lovely soft brown fringe all join in making the Wild turkey distinctly beautiful.

BEAUTIFUL PLUMAGE RESULT OF OUT-DOOR LIFE

The beauty of their plumage is no doubt the result of their out-door living, their coming in contact with the elements, for I have noticed that even domestic turkeys of the Bronze variety lose much of their brilliancy when housed. I know of one instance where a Half-Wild hen of very good plumage was kept housed with other fowls in a house not particularly clean or well ventilated for a year, and when I saw her at the end of that time I could not believe she was the same hen, she was dingy, much lighter colored and had not a trace of the beautiful bronze left in her plumage. Another reason I think, for this beauty of plumage is the state of the turkey's health. Wild turkeys are harder than domesticated varieties, their manner of living for generations has strengthened them and this has added beauty to their plumage.

Wild turkeys prefer timber or woodland much more than open fields, this is probably due to their efforts to keep out of view of man. Nature has provided the Wild birds of this section (Maryland) with a brownish general appearance so that when in the woods they are very hard to see any distance as the brown effect is almost identical with

(Continued on page 49)



MISS BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. and some feathers from her Wild Turkeys. The picture does not do justice to the beauty of these feathers as it is impossible to reproduce the ever changing tints and metallic luster. The wonderfully shaded bronze and play of colors simply shows white or light colored in a photo.—Ed.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE

Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

GRANT M. CURTIS Editor
PRINCE T. WOODS, M. D. . . Managing Editor
and Conductor of Practical Departments
J. H. DREVENSTEDT Standard Editor
and Conductor of Standard Departments
WILLIAM C. DENNY Associate Editor
HELEN T. WOODS, Editor Women's Departments
CONTRIBUTORS: The best informed and most
reliable men and women at work today in the
broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement
STAFF ARTISTS: Arthur O. Schilling, Franklane
L. Sewell, I. W. Burgess, H. G. Froby.

EDITORIALS

TO ALL—FROM ALL

Instead of using part of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD to tell how good we think the rest of the paper is, or to repeat the promises made in our Prospectus, we are glad to use the space to express the sincere thanks of each member of the staff for the hearty welcome the new paper has received from one side of the continent to the other, Canada included.

The subscription list of A. P. W. is already reckoned in the thousands and it was found advisable to publish 30,000 copies of the first number in place of 25,000, as originally planned, the object being to enable that many more persons to start their subscriptions with Volume I., No. 1, which will be found highly desirable.

First, we thank the list of contributors who have consented on a basis of cash payments to present in these columns, in attractive and convincing form, the best poultry information and advice they possess. The permanent success of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is to depend largely on their good work—on the character and value of what they write and the amount of conscience they put into it. We desire for our readers the very best these valued contributors have to offer—the Simon-pure article, without exception—and hereby state that no restrictions exist as to the scope or details of their writings, further than a proper regard for right and justice.

Second, we thank, with special appreciation, the poultrymen, poultry supply dealers, and poultry equipment manufacturers who have shown marked confidence in the new paper, as well as a loyal interest in the upbuilding of the poultry industry, by favoring AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD with so liberal a share of their advertising patronage right from the start. A sixty-four page and cover edition had been planned for our first issue, but the number of pages was increased to eighty and cover on account of the large amount of advertising orders received in time for this issue. We are especially pleased at the showing made in this direction because it should be evident that without such patronage it would be impractical to publish a monthly class magazine of this size and value of contents and still keep the annual subscription price at fifty cents. The advertising patronage given us for the first six to twelve issues far exceeds the amount we had counted on and we are glad of this indeed, both in the interests of American Poultry Publishing Company as a business organization and in behalf of A. P. W. subscribers, who thus are insured a better paper each month and "more of it."

Third, our sincere thanks are hereby extended to the several thousand men and women who already have sent in their subscriptions—a majority of them for THREE YEARS, as per the special offer and request in our twenty-page, free Prospectus. In this connection let us state that every man on the editorial and artists' staff of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has "enlisted for life," so to speak. Each staff member, likewise every paid contributor, was selected because of his or her special qualifications for the work assigned, or to be undertaken. That good judgement was employed in this respect is proved in a most welcome manner by the thousands of subscriptions received before the first copy of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD had gone on the presses, also by the hundreds of letters containing words of approval. In acknowledging our thanks and our obligation to this rapidly increasing host of friends and well-wishers we believe we can do no better than to add this pledge:

THAT THE STAFF OF AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD WILL DO ITS BEST, FIRST TO LAST, TO DESERVE YOUR CONFIDENCE AND GOOD WILL AND TO MAKE THE NEW PAPER A NEVER-FAILING SOURCE OF INTEREST AND OF VALUABLE HELP TO YOU IN YOUR POULTRY WORK.

Our first issue is in your hands. We shall be able to do still better with a little practice—after the paths are worn a bit and the wheels get to moving smoothly. As regards the new paper "making good", we could ask no greater privilege than to leave this question to the judgment of fifty to one hundred thousand subscribers. The bigger the jury in this case, the better pleased we shall be. Will not you, reader, kindly ask your poultry

friends and neighbors to serve with you in this capacity?

By doing so you will help us to help you—and that will please both of us. Our Prospectus is free, post-paid and we will gladly send FREE SAMPLE COPIES of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD to names and addresses you furnish us.

GENESIS OF A NAME

"Genesis:—The act of producing or giving birth to or origin of anything; the process or mode of originating; production; formation; origination." — Webster's International Dictionary.

We like the name "AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD" and hope it will appeal to a widening circle of friends as strongly as it did to H. H. Stoddard, founder and editor of the old "*Poultry World*," established in 1872 at Hartford, Conn., who wrote us as follows on learning of the new paper:

"Your title, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is splendid. No 'pent up Utica' about that. It is broad, comprehensive, patriotic. The old *Poultry World* was my life and I should like to aid, as a matter of pride, in having its standard borne worthily."

The name AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, "sort of happened", but in a natural and fortunate way, so it seems to us. We had set out to call the new paper just plain "*Poultry World*," but found that a paper by that name is published at Mahanomen, Minn. We offered to buy the Minnesota paper in order to get the name but were informed it was not for sale.

Meantime, we had closed arrangements with Mr. Drevenstedt, for many years editor of *The American Fancier*, and had approached the new owners of the *Fancier* to learn whether or not they would sell the name, volume number, etc. We were advised by them that the *Fancier* had been merged with *The Poultry Item*, Sellersville, Pa., and that therefore there was not much left for sale.

It was C. S. McLean, Vice-president of the Poultry Monthly Publishing Co., Syracuse, N. Y., who suggested the name AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, also the company name, American Poultry Publishing Company. Development is a natural process—or should be. Mr. McLean is a district salesman for the American Book Company. We had told him of our wish to call the new paper "The Poultry World", and the new company "The Poultry World Publishing Company", also about the existence of the Minnesota Poultry World—whereupon he remarked:—

"Why not call the new paper, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and the company that publishes it, The American Poultry Publishing Company."

The suggestion struck us favorably and we wrote down the two names on the back of an envelope. Our associates in the new enterprise were equally impressed with these names. This, then, is the genesis of the name

of the new paper and we are free to say it is a name we would not exchange for any other in use.

We like it better than "Poultry World". It says just what we want it to say. The name, "Poultry World", is rather too broad, when you come to think of it. This magazine, for example, has no intention of introducing a British department, or a German or French department, or a South African or Australian department.

On the other hand, we do look forward to the time when, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, will stand solidly for the best there is in poultry culture and in poultry world affairs, on this side of the Atlantic—which will be a fair sized job of itself.

WORLD OF POULTRY AFFAIRS

Another reason why we like the name, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, is because it describes something we believe exists and that we want to see develop and blossom like the proverbial green bay tree—namely an actual world of poultry interests, of poultry events and of poultry progress.

Much has been said in time past about the active and wide spread fraternal feeling that exists in the ranks of men and women engaged in different branches of poultry culture. We have said our share on this subject—have seldom failed, in fact, to do our part to stimulate and help increase this feeling.

It will be the policy of the A. P. W. to assist in creating a still more tangible world of poultry interests and affairs—a world of personal and friendly activities; a world of far-distant parts but a CONDITION wherein readers of the poultry press will feel a vital, individual interest in the important events that occur, in the success or failure of progressive measures, in the triumph or defeat of ideas or campaigns, in the advancement of poultry culture as a whole and in the doings of all members of the fraternity who are aiding in the work of developing a still greater and still more creditable poultry industry in every branch of the work.

That, in brief, is the kind of a poultry world, of a country-wide community of interest we believe in, and this sentiment indicates one class of work A. P. W. will aim to do under the present management.

It is something to be proud of, something to be held accountable for—this launching of a public journal that ought never cease to exist; that, in fact, should outlive every one of its readers of today.

To be entirely frank in the matter, that is how we feel about the task in hand and we hope that in years to come—long after the present workers on AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD have finished their labors—it can be said that in their day and generation they builded fairly well, all things considered; that they performed their work with a fair degree of ability on truly constructive lines; that they did their honest part, unitedly and severally, in helping to build up and to lend character and dignity to the poultry industry of All-America.

EMBLEM OF A. P. W.

Special attention is directed to the emblem of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD—see front cover design and first column of page opposite this one—because thought has been put into it and it "stands for something", as the saying is.

This emblem consists of a United States shield with the American and Canadian flags draped back of it. On the shield is a neat monogram of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and above the shield is a pair of scales, evenly balanced.

Simple enough, but it tells the story. The American Poultry Association is a Canadian as well as an American organization and the American Standard of Perfection is used and respected throughout the Dominion of Canada in the same manner it is in the United States. We hope that as the years go by the same can be said of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Equal rights under Standard law may be said to be represented by the two flags and equal justice in all A. P. A. legislation, as well as in general poultry matters is meant to be typified by the evenly balanced scales.

Whatever AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD can do, in its field of effort, to advance the common interests of the poultrymen and poultry organizations of Canada and of the United States will be done willingly, cheerfully—with loyalty to the welfare of the American Poultry Association as the representative body of poultry breeders and poultry workers in both countries.

BRINGS BACK OLD DAYS

January 1st, 1872, a year before the American Poultry Association was organized, H. H. Stoddard started the original "Poultry World," at Hartford, Conn., and as editor and publisher made it the foremost poultry magazine of the generation of capable and earnest men who organized the American Poultry Association and prepared and published the first American Standard of Perfection. A limited number of the charter mem-

bers of the association are still living, among them being I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., and J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo, N. Y. During the last year two such members have died, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., and Henry S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass.

"Poultry World" was a power for good in behalf of poultry culture as late as the early 'nineties. While but few of the charter members of the American Poultry Association are with us now, doubtless a large number of persons are still in active business who read Mr. Stoddard's paper, "the old Poultry World," as he himself now styles it, and admired the man at the helm. To show how some men regard these matters, and as indicating the strong fraternal feeling that exists—and should exist—in the world of poultry affairs, we publish herewith four letters received by A. P. W. within a week's time.

"Providence, R. I., Oct. 8, 1909.
"American Poultry Publishing Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

"Because Mr. H. H. Stoddard, a long time friend whom I was associated with for years, is to be a contributor to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, I take great pleasure in remitting one dollar for a three years subscription to commence with No. 1, Vol. 1.

Yours truly,

H. S. BABCOCK."

"Dedham, Mass., October 9, 1909.
"American Poultry Publishing Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

"I have received your Prospectus and read it carefully. It brings Mr. Stoddard back to me and I wish to read whatever he writes. I, with Mr. Upham of Wilsonville, Conn., first introduced and exhibited the Barred Plymouth Rocks at the first Poultry Club show held at Worcester, Mass. Have been breeding poultry fifty-two years.

"I am

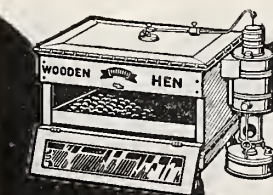
Yours truly,

C. CARROLL LORING."

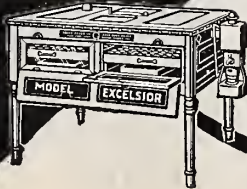
"New Brunswick, N. J., October 11, 1909.
"American Poultry Publishing Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

"Your Prospectus brings back pleasant recollections of the 'seventies' when I read Stoddard's Poultry World



**Hatch
Chickens
By Steam**



Stahl Incubators were among the first to be put on the market; to-day they stand as they did then—the best—approved by thousands of particular fanciers the world over.

This isn't luck—it's merit—perfect incubator value, produced by the right kind of material and workmanship, backed up by an unbroken line of splendid results. The

Excelsior and Wooden Hen INCUBATORS

have a standard hatching record of a chick from every fertile egg; they maintain this splendid showing because all features of their construction—heat, moisture, ventilation, and similar details—are carefully looked after and perfectly worked out.

The Excelsior or Wooden Hen will hatch a brood before your hens stop laying. You can market your early broilers and mature pullets into quick layers at a time when both will yield an extra big profit.

Buy a "Stahl" and eliminate trouble and worry. Catalogue illustrates complete line of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, etc. Free on request.

**GEO. H. STAHL,
Box 90, Quincy, Ill.**

and bred show birds. It has also awakened a desire I have long cherished for returning to the country and taking up poultry breeding for utility in God's-out-of-doors.

"Here is my dollar and best wishes.

"Would I could be one of you in active poultry breeding before my subscription shall have expired.

Fraternally yours,

C. S. VAN NUIS."

"Meriden, Conn., Oct. 14, 1909.

"American Poultry Publishing Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

"Dear Sirs:—

"I am very much pleased to note that our old friend, H. H. Stoddard, is to write for AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. An article from the pen of Mr. Stoddard is worth many times the price of subscription to A. P. W. and will make us old chaps think of the good old days way back in the 'seventies when the old *Poultry World* at Hartford was the best poultry journal in America.

Yours very truly,

JOSHUA SHUTE."

Mr. Stoddard is to contribute a series of articles to A. P. W., the first of which appears in this issue. For titles to other articles by him, see page 10 of 20-page Prospectus, free copy of which will be mailed by us postpaid to any address on receipt of postal card request.

YOURS TILL DEATH!

Under date of October 14th, 1909. Mr. Alson Brubaker, Resident Manager Fargo Theater, Fargo, N. D., wrote American Poultry Publishing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., as follows:

"Please enter my subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD to begin with the November, 1909, issue and end with the LAST ISSUE YOU PUBLISH, for which find enclosed herewith \$1.00."

It has been decided to arrange matters so that everybody who is connected with, writes for, subscribes to or advertises in A. P. W. shall live happily at least one hundred years, and we can do no better than express the hope that Mr. Brubaker will live and enjoy life fully twice that long.

ONE OF MANY

The following friendly and encouraging word was received by editor of A. P. W. from Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture:

Topeka, Kansas, Oct. 5, 1909.

"Dear Mr. Curtis:—

"I have read the Prospectus of your new poultry magazine and IT'S GREAT, as the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will be. I wish you much success.

Very cordially,

F. D. COBURN."

Mr. Coburn edited and compiled "The Helpful Hen", a large sized pamphlet that was published, through several editions, by the Kansas Legislature. He is also editor and compiler of "Profitable Poultry", a book of 332 pages, 6x9 inches in size, telling what the American hen has done, is doing and is capable of doing for the State of Kansas in particular, and for other agricultural sections in general—a valuable book indeed.

Hon. F. D. Coburn is the one man we know of who has the distinction of

having refused a United States senatorship. Mr. Coburn did this, some two years ago, and he did it mainly because he is so closely wedded to his work. Poultry keeping for profit has no better friend, nor a more able one.

"LIKE A FIVE-YEAR OLD"

Months ago in planning this first issue of A. P. W. we expressed the hope that it would "look like a five-year old". We leave it to our readers to judge whether or not the working force of the new paper has come up to the mark. Speaking for ourself we are WELL PLEASED—and that means considerable.

MUCH TO YOUR INTEREST

Subscribers to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD are guaranteed against loss, due to fraudulent misrepresentations in dealing with any display advertiser who uses these columns, provided the subscriber, when ordering fowls or merchandise, states to the person or firm from whom he buys that the advertisement was seen in A. P. W. and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement is inserted in our columns and notifies us of the wrongful conduct of the advertiser, giving full particulars, as soon as it occurs—see standing guarantee first column, inside cover.

It will be much to the interest of every subscriber to say, when writing to our advertisers: "Saw your ad. in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD." This action on your part can do you no possible harm and will insure you a prompt and courteous reply. But the point is this: Such mention by you will help us very materially and will also benefit you in a substantial manner, because if A. P. W. is found to be a good advertising medium, its advertisers will use liberal space which will increase our revenues and thereby enable us to spend more money in making A. P. W. a still better paper—to your advantage as

a subscriber and to theirs as advertisers.

If a paper like this one had no advertising at all it would not be possible to print and circulate it at fifty cents per year. Furthermore, a poultry paper without advertising would not suit its readers, would not fulfill its purposes—could not properly and adequately serve the interests of its subscribers.

So much for mentioning A. P. W. when you write its advertisers for printed matter, for prices, etc. Under our guarantee it is necessary that you inform the display advertiser that you saw his ad. in these columns, provided you wish, later on, to hold us responsible for misrepresentation or for loss through dishonest dealing. Also it is necessary that you advise us promptly of any loss or serious trouble. This much is due us so that we may protect your interests and our own.

But as a friendly act to A. P. W.—in the success of which we ask you to take a personal interest—please be sure to mention this paper when writing to its advertisers for printed matter or prices, and it is highly important, in your interests, that you state when placing your order; "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y." Do your part by us, then rely on A. P. W. to help you, should the need arise for you to ask our assistance.

RINGBAR

BARRED ROCKS WIN. 500
beautiful Cocks, Cockerels, Hens
and Pullets at \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$15.
Get in line NOW AND WIN : :

C. M. WALTER
Box D, HOPKINS, MICH.



JOHN S. MARTIN,

A REGAL VICTORY
at NEW YORK STATE FAIR, Sept. 1909
J. H. DREVENSTEDT, Judge

Martin's White Wyandottes

Again carried all before them, and for the fourth time won best display and final possession of the \$50 Hodgkins Cup.

¶ The Eastern States and Canada were scoured for birds to beat me, and the competition was terrific. In a class of 166 birds I won twice as many firsts and seconds as all my competitors combined. PENS (old) 1st, 2nd, 3rd; PENS (young) 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th; COCKS, 1st, 2nd and 5th; COCKERELS, 1st and 5th; PULLETS, 2nd, also FIRST DISPLAY.

(The coop containing my exhibition hens was lost for three days by the Express Company and arrived when the judging was just about over putting them out of the running.)

¶ I did not have to pick up birds from all over the country to win. Every one of my entire string of 50 birds was personally bred by me on my farm at Port Dover. 1,000 YOUNG BIRDS of the same breeding FOR SALE. Let me book your order for winners. I have them. Free booklet telling all about the Regal Strain.

Box W,

Port Dover, Ont.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

By J. H. DREVENSTEDT

— STANDARD EDITOR —

All poultry exhibitions held during the season of 1909 and 1910 will be subject to the rules of the present American Standard of Perfection. The revised Standard will not be published until the fall of 1910, consequently judges in placing awards this winter must be guided by the old Standard.

To exhibit birds at a poultry show, without knowing the Standard requirements, because the exhibitor is not the possessor of a copy of the American Standard of Perfection, is on par with the skipper of a vessel, who failed to have a compass on board. An investment of \$1.50 for a Standard of Perfection may save many times the amount in the prevention of losses sustained in the showrooms, by faulty entries due to ignorance of Standard qualifications.

The color charts of feathers, reproduced from specimens plucked from birds possessing the most perfect and nearest to ideal in color and markings, which will be incorporated in the revised American Standard of Perfection to be issued in the winter of 1910, are what Chairman Kimmey would term "progress." Even some of our pessimistically inclined critics of the American Poultry Association must admit the educational as well as artistic value of this new feature in a book, whose text is only changed a trifle here and there, in order to sell it, if we are to believe the statement to that effect, of our erudite contemporary *Farm-Poultry*. We might also add that the new half-tone black and white illustrations are in the same line of progress and will appear in the book that is made to sell—and will sell.

Dominique or Cuckoo Wyandottes are among the newer varieties of the prolific Wyandotte family that are being boomed and boosted on the other side of the Atlantic. English fanciers may succeed in popularizing this new feathered creation, but it is extremely doubtful whether Dominique or Barred Wyandottes will ever gain a foothold here. The Barred Plymouth Rock holds the fort against all comers when it comes to sporting a garb of blue-barred plumage. The old fashioned American Dominique is still remembered by the older generation of poultrymen but the modern specimens exhibited at our fall shows would easily pass for Barred Wyandottes, so what's the use of adding another variety to the already long list of Wyandottes.

Plymouth Rocks, a Standard and utility breed second to none, are certainly handicapped under the present, and under the new Standard, when it comes to disqualification for white in

the earlobe. A pinhead speck of white will throw out a specimen no matter how many superior points it may have in color and shape. One quarter enamel white in the earlobe of a Wyandotte removes it from competition and that is certainly an ample allowance of punishment in a section that is of precious little consequence from a show, breeding or market standpoint. We believe we voice the sentiments of many good breeders of Plymouth Rocks, when we state that the same rule that applies to the disqualification for white in the lobes of Wyandottes should apply to the lobes of Plymouth Rocks, as well as to the lobes of all varieties in the American Class.

M. S. Gardner, associate editor of the *Reliable Poultry Journal* in the October number of the latter makes the following statement: "All Barred Plymouth Rocks have some black feathers. If they are left in, the judge must cut for them. If they are left at home, he does not, so the breeder who wins, helps his parti-colored bird molt objectionable feathers." "This is a frank admission by a prominent breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks that he believes it legitimate to pull black feathers from specimens intended for exhibition. There are many others who believe the same. As black feathers in all sections except wings are not disqualifications but count as defects only, the charge of faking is hardly well founded when applied to the removal of black feathers. How about red in the plumage of Barred Plymouth Rocks? Under the present Standard "red in any part of the plumage" of a Barred Plymouth Rock disqualifies the specimen. Is it legitimate to remove these red

feathers, i. e. "molt them at home?" We hope the advocates of color disqualifications will answer this question.

Personally, we do not believe in color disqualifications as they "work good the wrong way." Once upon a time a Barred Plymouth Rock cock was disqualified at a New York show because he had a tiny feather in his back that the careful adjudicator after a long inspection decided had a ruddy tinge. It was a small black feather laced with orange. Otherwise the bird was about as good in color of plumage and in shape as existed in those days. It was a pity to throw the bird out and sympathizing friends poured out their regrets and opinions quite freely and one asked "Why didn't you pull the feather out?" To which the owner replied that he had gone over the bird carefully only a little over a week before the show and had not discovered it and that it must have come in after his examination. And that is just where the unfairness of the law that throws out a specimen for a tiny speck of red, is shown up. An exhibitor residing in California may ship a bird to the New York Show and know that no red feather existed in any section when that bird was shipped from the Golden Gate. Ten days after, when the eagle-eyed judge handles the bird and finds a little reddish feather in the back, neck or wingbow, he promptly disqualifies that same bird, "with the owner over 3000 miles away." It is not probable that the same bird, if owned by an exhibitor present at the show, would be allowed to show the red feather. Had "red in plumage" been a defect, the gentleman from California might have received a well merited prize on a most superior specimen. In making arbitrary Standard law it

Columbian and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks

45 GRAND COCKERELS FOR SALE,

Bred from my Philadelphia, Allentown, Trenton, Hagerstown, Norristown, Columbia and Lebanon Winners.

JAMES H. BREITIGAN,

Box 258,

LITITZ, PA.

HILLSON'S BAR-LETS

WIN CHAMPION BARRED ROCK RECORD OF

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AT BUFFALO, 1909

Four of a possible five first prizes. 3rd Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st, 2nd Hens, 1st, 4th Pullets, 1st Exhibition Pen. Have plenty of quality for all customers. Will you be one? ☐ Grand circular.

GEO. W. HILLSON,

Box 10,

Amenia, N.Y.

is well to consider just such illustrations as given above. Exhibitors who cannot attend to their exhibits in person, are handicapped enough without having an unjust disqualification thrown in for good measure. Removing the disqualification from the Standard is far better than removing the red feathers from the bird.

The Eastern fall show season closed at Hagerstown, Md., October 15th. The first of the great early shows was held at Toronto, Canada; followed by the New York State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., Allentown, Pa.; Brockton, Mass., and Hagerstown, Md. The fine poultry exhibition held in connection with the State Fairs are assuming an importance equal to the big winter shows. It takes the highest class of birds to win at such shows and shrewd poultry breeders have taken advantage of this fact by getting out the early birds that land the "plums" at the early shows. The late summer and autumn shows also act as a preliminary skirmish, a tryout of prospective winners at later shows, which offer a line to the observing showman who is looking for possible feathered stars in the variety he breeds and exhibits. Quite a few of the crack winners at Toronto have left the Dominion of Canada and are now owned by fanciers in the United States, while some of the New York State Fair winners were sold to Canadian fanciers. And this quest for winners is growing greater each year. Old time breeders no longer sneer at or ignore fall shows; on the contrary they cater to and patronize them.

The Canadian National Exhibition held at Toronto each year is the greatest function of its kind on the American continent. It is instructive, interesting and entertaining. The public supports it in vast numbers every day of the two weeks it is scheduled for. Canadians are justly proud of the Toronto show. The poultry department has grown so rapidly that it has outgrown the building that for many years has answered fairly well for the caging of the feathered pets. A new, handsome brick and stone building is planned for next year so we are informed. It will be a great day for Canadian fanciers when that new edifice is dedicated. Poultry and Bantams numbered 2100; turkeys, ducks and geese, 150; pigeons, 1020; cage birds and pet stock, 325, making a total of 3595.

The Brockton, Mass. Fair is one of the star agricultural functions in New England. The poultry department is one of its leading features, the building and cooping being the best we have ever seen for such a purpose. The management is excellent, in fact, Brockton must be classed as a model poultry show. The entries this year were 400 more than those of last year, the total number of specimens being 3750. The largest classes were: Asiatics 119, Plymouth Rocks, 168, Wyandottes 290, Rhode Island Reds 111, Orpingtons 91, Leghorns 73, Minorcas 31, Hamburgs 26, Polish 75, Houdans 22, Games 158, Faverlies 16, Geese 46, Pigeons 1147, Bantams 286. There were 325 exhibitors.

The New York State Fair annually held at Syracuse, is gradually attaining the prestige an important function of this kind should, especially when it is liberally endowed with ready cash by a generous legislature. The new buildings are all fine examples of the modern builders' art and are put up to stay. The poultry department, as is too often the case, at large State Fairs, has not been as liberally treated as its importance deserved. It is true that through the efforts of Superintendent Waldo E. Gilbert, a larger building was allotted to the poultry exhibits this year. But the quarters given were inadequate to hold the 5050 specimens entered. Neither was the light or ventilation sufficient. To be perfectly frank, the building is unsuitable for such a great poultry, pigeon and pet stock exhibit, like that held this year. It is also well to remember that these exhibits will continue to grow in number and importance as the years roll by. Many of the best breeders of Standard-bred poultry now make annual exhibits at the great Fair of the Empire State, and it is an injustice to them, as well as to all other breeders and exhibitors, to deprive the birds of proper cage room and sanitary environments. The cages are first class, being comparatively new Empire coops, but there are not enough of them. Placing two birds in a cage or pen in the single classes is a relic of the olden times, when birds were shown in pairs. While most birds were cooped singly, there were still too many that had to be doubled up. Superintendent Gilbert assured us that the outlook for a greater, larger and permanent poultry building modeled on modern lines, was bright and that the commissioners would allow a liberal appropriation for such next spring. It is up to New York State poultrymen and the State branch of the American Poultry Association to get busy, and exert all influence and legitimate means with State Fair Commission to obtain this desired result. Governor Hughes vetoed a bill asking for a \$32,000 appropriation to erect a new poultry building last spring, for the reason that he deemed the annual appropriation to the State Fair large enough to include the sum necessary for such a building. In order to bring this important matter before thousands of readers of the American Poultry World who reside in the Empire State, we write the above and for the further instruction and benefit of poultrymen and officials of the State Fair we give a list of the poultry exhibited at Syracuse in September, with the number of specimens representing the different varieties.

The number of birds in each variety was as follows:—

Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	113
White Plymouth Rocks.....	48
Buff Plymouth Rocks.....	66
Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks	14
Silver Wyandottes.....	61
Golden Wyandottes.....	61
Columbian Wyandottes.....	68
White Wyandottes.....	166
Buff Wyandottes.....	116
Black Wyandottes.....	31
Partridge Wyandottes.....	77
Silver Penciled Wyandottes.....	11
Black Javas.....	26

Mottled Javas.....	35
American Dominiques.....	61
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	222
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds..	70
Light Brahmas.....	36
Dark Brahmas.....	36
Buff Cochins.....	23
Partridge Cochins.....	18
White Cochins.....	15
Black Cochins.....	16
Black Langshans.....	72
White Langshans.....	37
Single Comb Brown Leghorns...	50
Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.....	62
Single Comb White Leghorns....	74
Rose Comb White Leghorns.....	50
Black Leghorns.....	77
Buff Leghorns.....	101
Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.....	11
Silver Duckwing Leghorns.....	35
Anconas.....	53
Black Minorcas.....	43
White Minorcas.....	44
Rose Comb Black Minorcas.....	30
Rose Comb White Minorcas.....	19
Andalusians.....	39
Black Spanish.....	12
W. C. Black Polish.....	17
Golden Polish.....	12
Silver Polish.....	18
White Polish.....	4
Bearded Golden Polish.....	12
Bearded Silver Polish.....	15
Bearded White Polish.....	7
Buff Laced Polish.....	24
Golden Spangled Hamburgs.....	9
Silver Spangled Hamburgs.....	23
Golden Penciled Hamburgs.....	21
Silver Penciled Hamburgs.....	7
White Hamburgs.....	8
Black Hamburgs.....	33
Red Caps.....	18
Houdans.....	41
Creve-Coeurs.....	4
La Fleche.....	25
White Dorkings.....	19
Silver Grey Dorkings.....	17
Colored Dorkings.....	18
Black Orpingtons.....	36
Buff Orpingtons.....	58
White Orpingtons.....	38
Black Games.....	16
White Games.....	10
B. B. Red Games.....	6
Silver Duckwing Games.....	9
Golden Duckwing Games.....	5
Red Pyle Games.....	22
Birchen Games.....	2
Pit Games.....	28
Cornish Indians.....	16
White Indians.....	22
Black Sumatras.....	32
Game Bantams numbered as follows:	
B. B. Reds.....	48
B. B. Red Malays.....	19
Brown Reds.....	37
Silver Duckwings.....	37
Golden Duckwings.....	27
White Pyles.....	25
Red Pyles.....	37
Red Pyle Malays.....	23
Birchens.....	33
White.....	40
Black.....	28
Ornamental Bantam classes filled as follows:	
Golden Sebrights.....	175
Silver Sebrights.....	79
Rose mb Blacks.....	54
Rose Comb Whites.....	14
Booted White.....	14
Booted Black.....	3
Black Tail Japanese.....	20
White Japanese.....	25
Grey Japanese.....	11
Black Japanese.....	14
Buff Cochins.....	42
Partridge Cochins.....	19
White Cochins.....	48
Black Cochins.....	49
White Polish.....	36
Buff Polish.....	21
Light Brahma.....	18

Dark Brahma.....	13
The other classes were as follows:	
Silkie.....	39
Sultans.....	1
Guineas.....	10
Peafowls.....	6
Bronze Turkeys.....	10
White Holland Turkeys.....	9
Any other variety Turkey.....	14
Pekin Ducks.....	23
Indian Runner Ducks.....	22
Rouen Ducks.....	18
Cayuga Ducks.....	14
Aylesbury Ducks.....	14
Call Ducks.....	23
East India Ducks.....	6
White Crested Ducks.....	5
Muscovey Ducks.....	23
Blue Swedish.....	14
Any other variety Ducks.....	13
Geese, Toulouse.....	16
Emden.....	19
African.....	6
China.....	11
Wild.....	8
Egyptian.....	4
Sebastopol.....	2

POULTRYMEN SHOULD RAISE MORE CORN

Director William P. Brooks of Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass., has been conducting some experiments in an endeavor to ascertain if Massachusetts farmers can afford to cultivate corn. His conclusions as published in the "Twenty-first Annual Report" are; that corn can be produced at a profit in Massachusetts, the average cost per bushel during his experiments being about forty-five cents, which is a very considerable saving over the cost of corn when purchased. This corn at forty-five cents a bushel includes cost of seed; annual tax on the value of the land; interest on the value of the land; plowing, harrowing three times, planting by machine; cultivating, once with the harrow and twice with the weeder; cultivating with horse cultivator three times; cutting out weeds with hoes once; cutting with harvester and shocking; husking at ten cents per bushel of shelled grain.

In view of the fact that it cost poultrymen from \$1.45 to \$1.70 per cwt. for shelled corn, and that there are fifty-six pounds of corn to the bushel it certainly appears that it would pay poultrymen who have the available land to grow more corn for their flocks. Corn is one of the best poultry foods we have, and at forty-five to fifty cents per bushel for cost of production and harvesting it would yield a handsome return in eggs and market poultry.

If you have the room to grow it, try a field of corn next season. It makes grand shade for growing chicks.



U. R. FISHEL, HOPE, IND.

Not to exceed a dozen men have done more for poultry culture in the United States and Canada than U. R. Fishel, originator of the "Best in the World" strain of White Plymouth Rocks, annual advertiser to the extent of thousands of dollars, publisher of as fine a poultry catalog as is issued by anyone, owner of "Fishel-ton", a one hundred and twenty acre farm, where more than 10,000 White Plymouth Rocks are sold annually, a director in the Citizens National Bank, at Hope, Indiana—and a life member of the American Poultry Association who has been favorably mentioned as the next western candidate for President of the organization.

Mr. Fishel has done more for White Plymouth Rocks than any other one man. He began breeding poultry about twenty years ago, starting with Black Langshans. He has sold White Rocks at prices ranging from a few dollars each to \$800 for a single bird. Mr. Fishel's last triumph was to win all firsts, in strong competition, at the Indiana State Fair, held at Indianapolis, September of this year. Readers of AMERICAN POULTRY

WORLD who are interested in White Rocks should not fail to write Mr. Fishel for his latest catalog and special sales list. The catalog will prove a revelation to any one who looks on "the chicken business", so called, as a small affair.

* * * Openair poultry housing is becoming more and more popular every day with practical poultrymen. If you don't know why, it will pay you to investigate. * * *

R.I. Reds, Rose and Single

Established 1885

HARRIS RECORD LAYING STRAIN

Have won at New York, Chicago and Boston
Stock for Breeding Purposes at Low Prices
Also Show-room Birds and Eggs for Hatching

W. S. HARRIS, Tel. 19-4, Elm Poultry Farm
MANSFIELD, MASS.

Wholesale Price List of Poultry Feeds, Poultry Supplies, Etc., for Sale by the Van Wie Poultry Supply House, Schenectady, N. Y.

250 Green Street, 512 Liberty Street.

All quotations herein given are subject to change without notice.

Cash in full must accompany orders in all cases. All goods are F. O. B. Schenectady, N. Y.

The prices given below are as low as consistent with first-class feeds, and no further reduction in price can be made whether on ton or carload lots.

	100 Lbs.
Eaton's Pigeon Feed.....	\$2.05
Eaton's Little Chick Food.....	2.20
Eaton's Climax Grain Mixture.....	1.90
Eaton's Perfection Mash.....	2.05
Pure Pea Meal.....	1.65
Fine Cracked Peas.....	1.90
Coarse Cracked Peas.....	1.85
Whole Peas.....	1.75
Little Chick Cracked Corn.....	1.80
Coarse Cracked Corn.....	1.65
Cut Clover.....	1.65
Armour's Blood Meal.....	3.30
Armour's Beef Scrap.....	2.85
Barley.....	1.80
White Kaffir Corn.....	2.00
Red Wheat.....	2.40
Hulled Oats.....	2.60
Rape Seed.....	4.50
Sun Flower Seed.....	4.00
Alfalfa Meal.....	1.75
Granulated Milk.....	2.00
Oil Meal.....	1.85
Charcoal, fine.....	1.65
Charcoal, coarse.....	1.15
Mica Grit, three sizes.....	.45
Oyster Shell, coarse.....	.50
Swift's Beef Scrap.....	2.60

All feed put up in 100 lb. bags and no bags broken at these prices.

ROSELAWN FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES

Have won many of the best prizes, at the leading shows, during the last five years.

Some Choice Birds for sale at Reasonable Prices.

W. H. HOBSON,

Write for description.

BRITTON, OKLA

EYSAMAN'S S. C. B. Minorcas

Are Winners of the Blue and Red

Fine stock for sale. Write for list of winnings and prices that will suit you. Eggs in season.

F. J. EYSAMAN,

HEUVELTON, N. Y.

MISHLER'S MINORCAS : WIN : WEIGH : LAY

ROSE COMB BLACK EXCLUSIVELY

Have been the leading winners at Indiana State Fair, Jamestown Exposition and Chicago in the largest classes ever brought out at these shows. I can furnish winners for any competition. A lot of especially good males. Write for my free Catalogue and let me know about what grade of stock you desire, number, etc., and frankly state what amount you care to invest.

LLOYD C. MISHLER,

R. R. 3,

NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

ORPINGTONS BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE

of this show stock, which I will condition for your show if desired. Your better interests will be guarded, not forgotten the moment your money is received, if sent this way. I want your order, and when I get it the treatment accorded you will merit a continuance of your valued patronage. If stock ordered is not satisfactory, advise me promptly and tell me why, and I will replace it or refund your money. I am not in the business for pecuniary gain only. Your order is solicited in view of these liberal assurances. Bear this in mind for your present or future requirements. To avoid inconvenience and delay, be sure to specify the quality desired. My Catalogue and Fall Sale List is free.

C. S. BYERS,

(Orpington Specialist Eleven Years)

HAZELRIGG, INDIANA

I won more prizes on Orpingtons at 1908 Chicago Show than any other Exhibitor. There's a reason. Start right and you'll succeed.

All the world is waiting for the fellow who delivers the goods. Now, I have the stock: its the kind you need, the kind that will make you money. I know that no breeder in the States can and will give you more value for your money than I can and will give you at this time. My complete line of carefully line-bred birds, including hundreds of exhibition specimens, means something. An enviable show record awaits the early purchaser



WM. BARRY OWEN, VINEYARD
HAVEN, MASS.

It was a red letter day for Poultry Culture in America when Mr. Owen, Proprietor of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., returned from a seven years' residence in England and settled down for life at his old home near the seashore, as farmer, banker, capitalist and poultry fancier. Mr. Owen is of the class of men who are enthusiastic, who believe in close application and who put conscience into whatever they do. With the Proprietor of Owen Farms, pleasure and personal satisfaction are the first considerations in the production and sale of Standard-bred fowls of exhibition quality.

Mr. Owen learned to be specially fond of the Orpingtons while a resident of England. Before giving up his business connections in Europe he scoured England for the best Buff and Black Orpingtons purchasable. With these birds he swept the deck at Madison Square Garden, New York—and the competition was red hot! Then he began breeding in serious earnest at Vineyard Haven, where he has three separate farms and probably the most extensive poultry establishment in the new world. Maurice F. Delano, well known to the poultry fraternity, is Mr. Owen's experienced and efficient poultry farm manager.

Later, Mr. Owen added White Plymouth Rocks, by purchasing the famous stock of Harry Graves, deceased. Before Mr. Graves died, Mr. Owen paid him \$1,500 for a breeding pen of as fine White Rocks as were ever shown at the New York exhibition. That same year he paid Mr. Graves \$500 in cash for the first prize White Rock cockerel at Madison Square Garden. Still later, he bought all, or practically all, of the original Graves stock from the estate. This shows the kind of breeding values that are back of the Owen Farm prize winning strains—the kind of quality in which Mr. Owen believes.

A year ago Owen Farms made another notable purchase—the foundation breeding stock and practically all the young stock of the Gardner and Dunning (Auburn, New York) Barred Plymouth Rocks, one of the leading successful strains of eastern origin and of continental triumphs at the big shows from the Atlantic to the

Pacific. With these birds, Mr. Owen secured the expert services of Newton Cosh, himself an originator of prize winning Barred Rocks and a conditioner and showman of long experience.

Owen Farms now own thousands of birds of the varieties mentioned—also White Wyandottes—in fact, probably owns more high class specimens of the different varieties bred by them than any other poultry plant in existence. Interested readers are invited to send for their printed matter. It will be mailed free on request if you will mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD when writing for it.

Mr. Kellerstrass is doing for the White Orpingtons what U. R. Fishel did, and is still doing, for the White Plymouth Rocks—is making them world famous, on merit and individual quality. When Mr. Kellerstrass took up the White Orpingtons a few years ago they were comparatively un-



ERNEST KELLERSTRASS, KANSAS
CITY, MO.

known as to utility value and were practically without friends or admirers as exhibition specimens. Mr. Kellerstrass searched this country, Canada and England for the best specimens of White Orpingtons obtainable, mated them with skill, culled closely, studied their characteristics—did most of the selecting, mating and culling himself, though he is a wealthy man, and the result has been new world-records—including for example, the highest valued Standard specimen ever produced, the highest priced exhibition pen ever sold and the largest individual returns per hen for eggs sold for hatching purposes, namely, \$68 per hen for the season, thirty hens included in the count.

Mr. Kellerstrass is another notable friend of poultry culture who is a thorough believer, not only in effective advertising, but in first class printed matter. His annual catalog, like his advertisements and his repeated triumphs in the way of breaking established records, is something new, something different. We have heard it said half a dozen times here lately that Mr. Kellerstrass has made it easy to sell any variety of Orpingtons—so thoroughly has he establish-



CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, WEST
ORANGE, N. J.

ed and advertised the truly great merit of this foremost English general-purpose breed. So much for the efforts of one man!

Copy of Mr. Kellerstrass' latest catalog and mating list will be mailed free to any subscriber of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD who will mention this paper and write Mr. Kellerstrass a personal note asking for photo-engravings and a description of the Crystal Strain White Orpingtons.

Mr. Cleveland has been mentioned in influential circles as an available man for President of the American Poultry Association. Certain it is that he is well qualified for this position of honor. Mr. Cleveland does not depend on poultry breeding for a living. He is a prominent New York attorney of fifteen years experience and enjoys a large patronage. He breeds poultry because he has a strong attachment for the beautiful and useful combined in Standard-bred fowls—especially White and Columbian Wyandotes. As Proprietor of Sunnybrook Farm, West Orange, New Jersey, he is doing his full share, not only to improve the quality of the Wyandottes of his choice, but to add manhood and dignity to the poultry business. His picture alone speaks volumes for the character of the man. The announcement of his specialties appears at the top of the back cover of this first issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

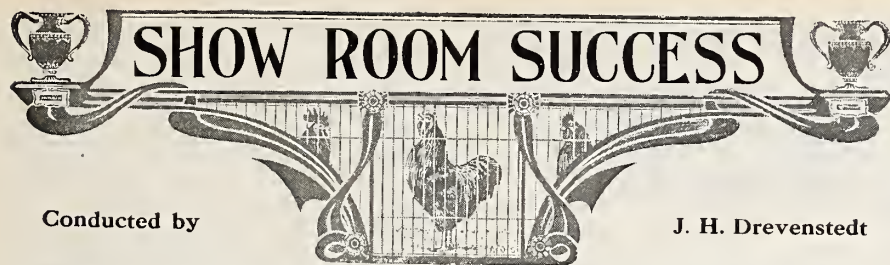
Winners of nearly all prizes at the "Great Rochester Show." Awarded \$15 special for best exhibit of Leghorns, any variety. Highest honors at other leading shows. Some very choice Cockerels for sale. Write us your wants. We will please you.

COOK & UNDERHILL
238 Barton Street Rochester, N. Y.

"I Have Them"

BUFF LEGHORNS at the New York State Fair. They won 1st pen young, 2nd pen old, on two entries. A few good Cockerels for sale. Orders booked for eggs in season.

E. C. GILBERT, Tully, N. Y.



Conducted by

J. H. Drevenstedt

[EDITORIAL NOTE—Under the above head, questions of general interest relating to the proper handling, preparation, conditioning, shipping and exhibiting of Standard-bred fowls, will be answered. If reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose postage.—ED.]

THE VALUE OF CONDITION

(F. M.) No observing person who has been present at the leading poultry shows will hesitate to say that a properly conditioned fowl stands a far better chance of winning the coveted blue ribbon, even if its intrinsic merits are not so great as those of an ill-conditioned one. You are wrong in stating that birds should be shown just as they are when running about in the pens or yards of the owner. The feathered bipeds need just as much grooming and cleaning up as the human bipeds do when the latter attend church, theater or banquet. It is perfectly legitimate to remove old or dead feathers from birds intended for exhibition as it gives the new feathers a chance to "show off" to better advantage. White varieties certainly need careful attention in their preparation for the show room and thorough washing is absolutely necessary, if specimens are to stand any chance of winning at modern winter poultry shows. This subject will be thoroughly treated in the December number of the American Poultry World.

SHIPPING COOPS

(W. F. M.) Choice exhibition specimens should be shipped in individual coops or hampers. Placing several birds in one coop, even if pullets or hens, is always attended with some danger. We have seen the chances of a fine, Barred Plymouth Rock pullet winning the blue ribbon destroyed by a scrappy hen that picked and tore the pullet's comb to such an extent that it was practically ruined for show purposes. You will also find that one of the rules of the Madison Square Garden Show, New York, requires that all single entries be shipped in individual coops.

PURPLE BARRING IN BLACK FOWL

(B. W.) We do not know of any food grain, animal or vegetable, that will remove purple bars from the black feathers of a fowl. The coveted greenish black sheen on the feathers of a Langshan, Minorca, Orpington or Hamburg is the result of careful selection of the breeding stock with strict attention to the growth of the chick, from shell to show room, by keeping it growing every minute, or in other words, having it in the pink of condition.

BEST LITTER FOR EXHIBITION CAGES

(C. N. Y.) Shavings are principally used now, because they are cheap and easily obtainable. Besides, they are better than sawdust. The best floor covering for exhibition cages in the conditioning house is a thin layer of small sea-shells. The latter can be bought by the barrel and will be found profitable to use as they can be removed from the cages, thoroughly washed and used over again. They also please the fowls as the latter enjoy taking an occasional mouthful to aid the digestion.

BAND ALL BIRDS

(T.R.) Yes, all birds intended for exhibition should be properly banded. It protects the exhibitor, especially when he offers his entries for sale in the catalog. It is also necessary in the breeding yard as records must be kept of the chickens hatched from eggs laid by individual hens and the band is indispensable in such cases. Sealed bands are preferred by many as there are no duplicate numbers and there is less danger in having them removed by unscrupulous competitors.

D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill., one of America's leading poultry judges, will judge at twenty six shows the coming season. Mr. Heimlich received One Hundred and Eight inquiries for show dates, which is an indication of how great is the demand for his services as a poultry judge. Mr. Heimlich is also a poultry breeder of national reputation and produces each season large numbers of high quality Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Golden Sebright Bantams. He now has 600 head of choice exhibition and breeding birds for sale. We have known Mr. Heimlich personally for sixteen years and can recommend him to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD readers both as a judge and breeder of Standard fowls.

*** There is pleasure and satisfaction to be found in keeping thoroughbreds that is unknown to the man who keeps a mixed lot of chickens. Anything that adds pleasure to work counts for success. ***

Nixon's White Wyandottes WIN**ELEVEN FIRST PRIZES**

and One Second during fall of 1909 in hands of hands of customers—a record that stands alone in White, Dotte History. Why waste time with inferior and haphazard breedings! Buy of the man who has produced many of the world's best specimens—the man with a succession of seven, teen years successful breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices and full description on request CHAS. NIXON, Box 303-A Washington, N. J.

Member of National White Wyandotte Club Life Member American Poultry Association

Geo. D. Hoyt, Pittsfield, Mass.

Breeder of

"Quality" White Wyandottes

Stock generally for sale. Eggs in season. Special This Month: A few very desirable Cockerels of the Owen Farms Strain.

Brundage Golden Wyandottes

For five years in succession made clean sweeps at the World's greatest poultry show at Madison Square Garden. Winning over the best that could be found in the world

IF YOU WANT TO WIN COME TO HEADQUARTERS Charles H. Brundage, Danbury, Conn.

Fairfield White Rocks Always Win

(At the 1909 Philadelphia Show three cup specials; at Scranton, Pa., 1909, cup for best White Rock in show. Grand breeders and show birds, typical shape, pure white with orange yellow legs for sale. Write for prices)

Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. SCHNITZER, Proprietor Fairton, N. J.

Monmouth Poultry Farms FRENEAU, MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

BREEDERS, EXHIBITORS and EXPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS MONMOUTH STRAIN OF S. C. BUFF AND WHITE LEGHORNS

The grandest lot of Pullets and Cockerels we have ever raised now await your inspection and orders. Our Buffs and Whites simply teem with quality. 5,000 to select from. 500 of last year's breeders must be sold quick. Let us quote you prices.

T. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD, Prop.

EGBERT WILSON, Supt

WOMEN'S WORK AND SUCCESS



Conducted by

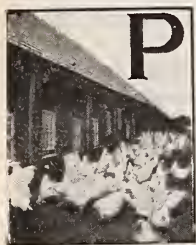
Helen T. Woods.

[EDITORIAL NOTE:—We will be pleased to receive contributions for this department including reports of experience and successful poultry work, also photographs of poultry, poultry buildings, coops and shelters, and other subjects of interest.—Ed.]

BUILDING UP A FRESH EGG TRADE

FIRST STEPS. TRADESMAN'S DIFFICULTY WITH FARMERS' EGGS. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PRIVATE CUSTOMERS. HOW A WOMAN SOLVED THE PROBLEM

Harriet Wallace Ashby, Des Moines, Iowa



PEOPLE who have lived in the country all their lives do not know what an uncommon luxury a new laid egg is to the average townsman. While we lived in town, I never knew the taste of a new laid egg, yet I never really lost patience with the groceryman until the day I told him I had found a chick in an egg and he turned to the book-keeper saying: "Charge Mrs. Ashby with one spring chicken." His complaint was always: "I simply can't get fresh, country eggs."

Hence, it was a distinct shock when we moved to a farm to find difficulty in profitably disposing of new laid eggs. The grocer who used to lament the dearth of fresh eggs, scratched his head with his lead pencil, looking dubiously at my eggs the while. "Really," he would say, "we are overstocked with eggs at present. We might allow you fifteen cents in trade, or thirteen cents in cash, but we couldn't possibly do better."

I took them to another grocer, the same story. "Do all grocers act as if you were begging when you take them farm produce?" I asked a neighbor. "Usually they do," she replied, "I have waited in the buggy in the hot sun for half an hour at a time for a grocer to make up his mind as to whether he could take my eggs."

I found wherever I went the same old story, I found also that the farmer must sell at wholesale and buy at retail prices. One day I waited for some time for the grocer to serve me and finally traded him eight dozen eggs for a dollar's worth of sugar, 18 lbs. to the dollar. The sugar was put up in two packages. When I weighed them I found the two—paper and all weighed but 17 lbs. That was the last straw. I called the grocer's attention to the error, "Oh," he said, "the boy gave you two fifty cents worth instead of

a dollar's worth. We only give 8½ lbs. for fifty cents."

"The farmer is always getting two fifty cents worth for a dollar," I exclaimed indignantly to my family, "hereafter I fix the price for my own eggs."

Since the public must eat my eggs, it seemed best to find out whether they wanted them stale or fresh—by interviewing the men who catered to the largest public, so I questioned the wholesale dealers in our town in regard to the requirements of the egg trade.

SELLING "COUNTRY EGGS"

"Is it possible to make a market for new laid eggs at a price fair to both buyer and seller?" I asked a dealer.

"Sure," he replied, "if you have the quality. There is no premium on country eggs because there is only a sprinkling of good eggs in the receipts from the country. Some people seem to think they are getting even with the grocer for the low

prices paid for country eggs when they send in eggs they have no faith in themselves, but that isn't the way it works. The dealer who purchases those eggs from the country merchant makes his offer in accordance with the average loss. Every man who handles country eggs lacks confidence in the quality of the eggs and makes prices accordingly. If there were some method of getting to the consumer's table all the eggs that are laid, in a perfectly fresh condition, consumption would be increased fifty per cent."

I interviewed the head of a large cold storage plant. He agreed with all the wholesaler had said and added: "What the consumer wants is eggs that ARE fresh, not eggs that WERE fresh. If we could have all the eggs that we buy gathered the day they are laid and kept in a cool, dry, clean place, and delivered to us not over four or five days old, we could realize a much higher price for them, therefore paying the producer an equally higher price. The one great lack in the producer is care and

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

HORACE PORTER,
RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

F. L. POULTRY FARM REDS

This Ad. will tell you where some of the Prize Winners are bred and raised. Write for circular.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

F. L. OBER, R. F. D. No. 1, Verona, Pa.

Fruit Land Homes

On the sunny western slope. Where life is a song. Bearing orchards of choicest fruits. Small payment down, balance monthly. Tracts limited. Chance of a lifetime. For full particulars write.

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WHITE BUFF AND COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Silver Cups, Ribbons and Specials at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Williamsport and other shows too numerous to mention. No amateurs, but breeders for 18 years.

HIGGINS & COOK,

Lewisburg, Pa.

Frank D. Read's Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Always win at New York and Boston. His winnings at these last great shows were: New York, 1st and 3rd Pullets, 2nd Pen, 4th Cock, 4th Hen, and 5th Cockerel. At Boston, 1st Cock, 1st and 2nd Pullet, 2nd Hen. Also shape and color special on Pullet at both shows, and silver cup at Boston for best R. I. Red Female, both Rose and Single Combs competing. If you want good breeding or exhibition birds that can win in hot competition, write.

FRANK D. READ

Fall River, Mass.

Miles Montauks-Barred Plymouth Rocks

Have won in the best shows and World's Fairs for over thirty years. I have never exhibited except local.

I have the blood that is winning today, and the best Cockerels and Pullets I ever had down-to-date.

E. L. MILES,

Sag Harbor, L. I., N.Y.

promptness in marketink his product."

A poultry farmer who marketed his eggs from door to door was my next victim. I asked him if he found the private trade satisfactory. "Well," he said frankly, "I am giving up my route. My customers are mostly women, and I'd rather do business with the meanest man living than with a woman. It is a pleasure to deal with some of them, others are out of change when I call, then they forget they haven't paid me, and if the price of eggs has gone down they feel abused because I bill them for what they owe me. They want me to deliver their full number when eggs are scarce, and never hesitate to take less than the number when eggs are plenty. Most towns people are so used to stale eggs they don't care for fresh ones, that's why I'm giving up the wagon."

EDUCATING THE MARKET

Since I did not care to cope with the difficulties of the private trade, it appeared that I should get the grocer's confidence in our eggs, and cater to the public through him. To secure his favor, we must give him a superior product. We could not improve the quality of a fresh egg laid under sanitary conditions, therefore we must improve the method of marketing.

A thousand cartons, holding one dozen eggs each were ordered printed with the farm name and guarantee of absolute freshness. The cartons cost \$7.00 per 1000, and fold in the middle so that half a dozen eggs can be taken out without damaging the package, the dozen carton is of a size to fit in a man's coat pocket.

The grocers were selling eggs at twenty cents per dozen. I sent two boxes of our eggs, uniform in size and color to a grocer who catered to the fashionable trade, with a type-written letter asking if he could handle our eggs and at what price. He wrote me evasively, stating that while they were offered all the eggs they could use at market prices, he might do a little better by a regular supply of selected eggs. What did I want, and would I call?

I called, and told him I wanted the eggs sold at thirty-five cents per dozen. He held up his hands in protest, declaring I could never get it. "Isn't it just as reasonable," I asked him, "for customers to expect to get strictly fresh eggs for the price of store eggs as to expect to get fresh fruits out of season for the price of dried fruits?"

"Country eggs are not always fresh eggs, I've had lots of trouble with country eggs," he complained, "farmers are irregular with their supply, they don't want to come to town unless they have business, and the eggs wait in the hot kitchen or on the cupboard shelf with all kinds of odors until it is convenient to market them. I can telephone the packing house in the morning my order of eggs for the day, and depend on them."

Still our eggs tempted him, and we finally agreed that I was to fix the

price for our eggs, he would sell them at a commission of five cents a dozen, and I would take back or sell to him at current prices all the eggs unsold at the end of each week. To his amazement, the cartons of eggs went off like hot cakes, he has never had as many as he could use.

QUALITY MAKES THE PRICE

Our business relations on a satisfactory basis I asked the grocer why it was that apparently there was so little demand for farmers' eggs, why the grocer always acted as if he were doing the farmer's wife a favor in buying her eggs.

"The trouble is," he replied, "that the wholesaler and retailer have learned that they cannot put confidence in the freshness and quality of the eggs farmers offer for sale. Years of experience as a receiver of eggs in the country stores of various towns taught me that farmers would market eggs found in out-of-the-way places on the farm. If they mentally questioned the quality, they never investigated it by candling. These cartons of yours are not new to us, (reaching behind the counter he took out a carton) when we get eggs from a farmer we have learned to trust, we put his eggs in these and sell them at an advance. The trouble is we never know when we will get them, nor how many."

So it is that with comparatively little trouble we have built up a satisfactory egg trade. We get a good price for our eggs, and we give good value. We keep our nests and our houses clean. If I find it necessary to wash an egg, which rarely happens, I use ashes on a damp cloth rather than water. Ashes never leave a discolored look. We cull the eggs carefully, small and badly shaped eggs go in at market prices.

We are prompt with our deliveries. The grocer takes orders for our eggs knowing the eggs will be on hand. I never buy eggs for our trade. Our object is to sell our eggs, not others. I would rather pay the grocer five cents a dozen for selling our eggs than to handle them myself.

By regular deliveries of fresh, carefully handled, carefully selected eggs of uniform size we have won his confidence in us, and he is our best advertiser. For instance, a gentleman asked for a box of chocolates for his wife. "Better take a box of fresh eggs instead, urged the grocer; they'll do her more good, and not cost as much."

By always trying to give a full dollar's worth instead of "two fifty cents' worth," we have built up a trade mutually profitable.

BIG FREE POULTRY BOOK

This month the complete new catalogue and 1910 Year Book (160 pages and cover, 7½x10 inches) of Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y. will be ready for mailing and one copy will be mailed free, postpaid, to each reader of these lines who will mention A. P. W. when asking for the big book. It contains several interesting and instructive chapters on how to house, yard, and feed poultry for profit; on successful hatching and brooding, on feeding for heavy egg yield, etc. It contains pictures of many large, practical poultry plants and duck farms; the portraits of fifty or more foremost successful poultry fanciers and workers of government experiment stations; also a fully illustrated description of the Non-moisture Self-regulating, Self-ventilating, Fire-proofed and Insurable Standard Cyphers Incubators; of the latest improved line of Cyphers inspected, labeled and insurable brooders, and of the seventy other poultry appliances and supplies manufactured by Cyphers Incubator Company. For this free catalogue and 1910 Year Book address CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., or the Company's nearest branch house—see advertisement page 7 this issue, being sure to mention that you saw this announcement in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't Forget the Great Hamburg Show

Under the Management of the *Erie County Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association*, organized 1892, to be held at

Hamburg, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1910

Handsome ribbons with all Cash and Special Premiums. Send for a Premium List, ready October 25, 1909, to

E. C. PEASE, Secretary,

Hamburg, N.Y.



PILLING CAPON TOOLS

On the market capons bring double price and are cheaper and easier to raise. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. A Pilling Capon Set will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your profits. Sent prepaid with "easy to use" directions, on receipt of \$2.50. Anyone can do it. Write for free book on caponizing.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 23d and Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERPRETING THE STANDARD

Conducted by

J. H. Drevenstedt

[EDITORIAL NOTE:—Questions of general interest relating to the proper mating and breeding of Standard-bred poultry, as well as queries referring to the interpretation of the rules of the American Standard of Perfection will be answered in this department. Readers of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD are cordially invited to make this their correspondence school for their own information as well as for the benefit of thousands of other readers. If reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose postage.—ED.]

PIT GAMES

(R. F. D.)—(1.) Pit Games are are not recognized as Standard-bred fowl by the American Poultry Association. An attempt was made at Niagara Falls, N. Y., last August to have Pit Games admitted under the name American Games, but the members present at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association were almost unanimous in declining to admit them under any name.

(2) Pit Games should not be exhibited at poultry shows, especially at exhibitions held under American Poultry Association rules. Besides it is impossible to correctly judge Pit Games in a show pen. The fighting qualities of Pit Games, like the flying qualities of Homing Pigeons, are determined by contests between the individuals, the one in the pit, the other in the air.

BLACK WYANDOTTES

(W. M. B.)—Black Wyandottes originated in 1884, Mr. Akerly of Towanda, N. Y. and Mr. Clemens of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, being the first to breed and advertise them. They are sports of the Silver Laced and White Wyandottes. This we can personally testify to, as in 1886 we had two exceedingly fine black pullets that came from a setting of White Wyandotte eggs purchased of a noted New England breeder. These pullets we sold to Mr. Akerly who was building up a strain of Black Wyandottes at the time. Since that time a number of good fanciers have stuck to the variety and perfected it to a degree that makes it the leading variety of black fowl of American origin. Black

Wyandottes have become immensely popular in England, where at the great Crystal Palace show last November, 140 specimens were shown. A detailed description of this fine variety of the Wyandotte family will be found in the new book "Wyandottes," published by the American Poultry Publishing Company.

HOW TO PRODUCE STANDARD BUFF COLOR

(Novice)—Mating a male or correct Standard color with females having the same correct Standard demanded for the sex is the only way. Avoid extreme matings, i. e., do not use a light or lemon surface colored male with reddish or cinnamon buff females, for if you do, the result will be progeny of mealy and shafty feathered males and females.

DOWN BETWEEN TOES

(W. H. O.)—Down between the toes does not disqualify a specimen under

the present Standard, but will, after the Revised Standard of Perfection of 1910 is in force.

ENGLISH POULTRY STANDARD

(D. O. A.)—The English Standard differs greatly from the American Standard of Perfection and will hardly prove acceptable to American breeders, as the rules governing the judging of exhibition specimens at English shows are not the same in the majority of breeds, the possible exceptions being Games and Game Bantams. The book, however, is very interesting and instructive in many ways and should be in the hands of all progressive fanciers. It can be obtained through the American Poultry Publishing Co. but it will take three or four weeks to obtain a copy, as copies must be ordered sent from publishers abroad.

SCALY LEGS DISQUALIFY

(C. S.)—Under the new Standard of Perfection of 1910, scaly legs on specimens that destroy the Standard's color of the shanks will disqualify the specimen. It should have disqualified all specimens so afflicted in the past, as there is no excuse for allowing fowls to become infested with the scab parasite. Grease and kerosene are too cheap to permit of such an offense.

*** Crooked breast bones may or may not be hereditary but they always indicate faulty nutrition and a lack of constitutional vigor. They should "disqualify" for the breeding pen. ***

Poley's World's Best Buff Rocks

have won more firsts at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., at the two last shows than all of my competitors together, which is conclusive proof that I have the

Best Flock of Buff Rocks in the World

I have a lot of high class show birds for sale. Write your wants. I can please you in quality and price

JOHN W. POLEY, Box W, Royersford, Pa.

STANDARD BRED ROCKS AND REDS

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And Save Money

MOORE & HANBY,

CHADDS FORD,

PENNA.

GOWELL
STRAIN
BARRED ROCKS

A Thorough Breeding Establishment
BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN.

BREEDERS,	2 years old records	160 - 199	. . \$2.50
BREEDERS,	2 years old records	200 & over	. . 4.00
PULLETS,	Mother's record	160 - 199	. . 2.00
PULLETS,	Mother's record	200 & over	. . 3.00
COCKERELS,	Mother's record	160 - 199	. . 3.00
COCKERELS,	Mother's record	200 & over	. . 5.00

No Cocks for sale. 1910 Catalog out Nov. 1st, free on request.

Go-Well-Farm
ORONO, MAINE.

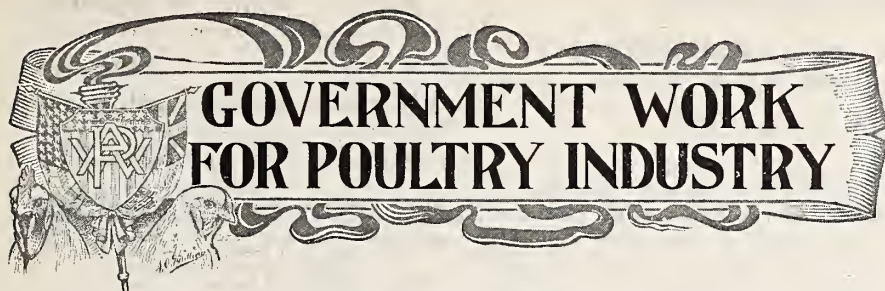
The Gowell Poultry Co.

E. H. Homstead, Manager.

Orpington Importation

We have just received 34 Single Comb White Orpington Pullets and six Magnificent Cockerels from Frank Sissons, England. Bred from Crystal Palace Winners of last year. These birds are for sale at \$25 each and up. Also have some Imported Buffs of great size and wonderful type. Our Blacks could not be improved upon in England. CATALOGUE FREE. CINCINNATI, OHIO

CHEVIOT POULTRY FARM,



COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION NOTES

What are you doing, reader, to help the Department of Poultry Husbandry in your own State Agricultural College or to encourage the establishment of one?

Here is an opportunity for the American Poultry Association and all State and Local associations to get into line and help push a good thing along.

What does it matter if you don't agree with all that has been or is being done? It is easy to criticize! But it is far better to do something helpful. Your suggestions as to experiments and improvements in poultry work will be welcomed.

In our Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations are earnest workers who are striving to better conditions, to place farm poultry keeping on a sound, saner and more profitable basis than it has occupied to date. The object is a worthy one and deserves hearty cooperation and support from everyone interested in poultry.

Visit your home State Agricultural College! See what is being done there and use your personal influence and knowledge to help the work along. It is the duty of all poultrymen to help each other. There are no real secrets in the poultry business. There should be none.

You may not agree with all that is being done. You may be right—you may be wrong. Much depends on the point of view and how well the real facts are understood. In any event you can't go wrong by lending a helping hand.

Very few people realize the difficulties that have to be met and overcome by some of our most earnest and hardworking instructors in Poultry Husbandry. Lack of money for the work, small or unsuitable buildings, not land enough and inadequate equipment are some of the obstacles in the path of those who are now teaching practical poultry work.

To a great many people chickens are "just chickens." Comparatively few realize how vast a sum of money the poultry industry really represents. That poultry and poultry produce are equal to or greater in dollars per year than the great wheat crop or the hay crop of the United States continues to surprise the uninformed.

With so great an industry, with so many millions of dollars at stake each year, can we not afford a little time and effort to be expended in the interests of the boys and girls, who

want to study Poultry Husbandry, who want to learn the best way to make poultry pay—to give to fowls the place of importance they should occupy as one of the chief sources of income on the farm?

A good way to keep the boy and girl on the farm is to interest them; is to start them in the healthful and profitable business of poultry keeping. In this age of specializing, practical training and experience are essential to success. Practical work and instruction that are invaluable may be had in our present college poultry courses.

The poultry courses at some of our leading agricultural colleges are frequently overcrowded. Last season some colleges had to send students home (even after they had come bag and baggage prepared to stay) simply because there were not sufficient accommodations for teaching the already over-large class in Poultry Husbandry.

Last season this department at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., had to turn away eager and earnest seekers after poultry knowledge because the class was too large to handle with its present equipment. Fifty-four students took the poultry course and were obliged to attend demonstrations and lectures in quarters that would be crowded with a class of twelve. If it were not for courtesies extended by the dairy department it would be practically impossible to handle the large classes. Important experiments are being conducted on plots of land not nearly big enough for the purpose. They are doing a great work under conditions that would discourage less enthusiastic and earnest workers. Reader, won't you "lend a hand?"

Klee Bros'. Light Brahmas and Black Minorcas
ARE WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN. IF YOU WANT THE BEST, WRITE TO
BLAUVELT POULTRY YARDS, PROPRIETORS AND BREEDERS' Blauvelt, N. Y.
P. O. Box 117,



Hewes Farm Black Langshans

THE best breed and the best strain won all 1sts on males at Chicago two years in succession. All 1sts at the last Chicago show and every 2nd but one, besides furnishing 1st prize winners at the largest Eastern and Western shows. Stock of unexceptional quality for sale at all times. **PRINCE EBONY**, 1st Cock, Chicago, '09; Sire 1st and 2nd Cockerels, 1st and 4th Pullets, Chicago, '09; also sire of first prize winners at Madison Square Garden, Buffalo, Scranton and other Shows. Value \$200.

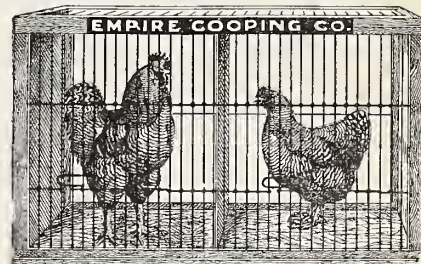
R. A. HEWES,

Crete, Ill.

CORNELL COURSE IN POULTRY HUSBANDRY

The short course in Poultry Husbandry at New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., begins Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1909, and closes February 23rd, 1910. Thirty-two applications had been received October 13th, and this is a larger number than at the same time last year. Not more than fifty-four poultry students can be accommodated. Applications are accepted in the order in which they are received. Instruction at Cornell provides for down-to-date, useful information on all practical poultry work. New York State residents receive tuition free. Full particulars concerning this course may be had of Prof. James E. Rice, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Wible Bros., Chanute, Kansas, are doing their share to help build up the Standard-bred poultry business in the middle west. They are breeders of White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes of exhibition quality. They are prepared to furnish choice breeders and fine show birds and will do so at reasonable prices. These sale birds are bred from their winners at the late Kansas City shows. For birds and prices get their circular. It will be mailed free if you will mention A. P. W. when writing for it.



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Coop Fronts and Galvanized Feed and Drink Cups.
Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue.
EMPIRE COOPING CO., Fultonville, N. Y.

White Rocks The famous Laying-Winners from the BOB WHITE FARM
Won at Allentown, 2nd and 3rd Pullets, 4th Cockerel, 2nd Pen; Hagerstown, 4th Pullet
L. F. VAN ORSDALE, KANE, PA.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks (SWEST'S STRAIN)
Blacktailed, Japanese and Buff Cochins Bantams. A few choice Cockerels of all varieties for sale. No females. Eggs in season at \$2.50 per setting. Two settings \$4.00. **E. B. ROBERTS,** Canastota, N. Y.

HINTS FOR THE BEGINNER

MAKING A START IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS.
PRACTICAL ADVICE FOR AMATEURS

Lynn C. Townsend, Westport, N. Y.

The main question with all amateurs is: "What breed shall I begin with?" If in the market for eggs, breeders near New York should use Leghorns, Minorcas or some other white egg producing breed. Near Boston the Plymouth Rocks or R. I. Reds, Wyandottes or some other brown egg producers are preferred. The color of the egg shell is, of course, merely a matter of taste as the same essential elements are present in both white and brown shelled eggs.

The first thing for the beginner to do is to get the right kind of birds. If possible, stick to one breed as the man who raises but one variety is generally the most successful. After studying up the characteristics of the breed that you have selected, write to some responsible breeders and get their catalogues and prices on the kind of stock you want.

At least two thirds of the capital to be used at the start should be invested in your stock. By all means, start right; and by right, I don't mean getting the cheapest from some great breeder, but get stock that have something to back them up. No matter if fowls valued at \$500. are kept in a piano box, the fowls are what bring results, not the box.

After the fowls are received, give them the same care that you would your imported Jerseys or Merinos. Clean wholesome food, pure water and comfortable light quarters are what fill the egg basket. Always have plenty of grit, charcoal and road dust handy.

There is an old proverb that says: "He that tooteth not his own horn, the same shall not be tooted." Therefore, if you have no more than one high grade cockeral for sale, advertise. Goods well advertised are half sold.

Another great help to the beginner are the Specialty Clubs and Associations. If possible, everybody should join the American or National Poultry

Associations, or better yet, join both. As each is working on different lines, they cannot possibly conflict. By all means, obtain a "Standard of Perfection" published by the American Poultry Association, and study it carefully. Subscription to a few leading poultry journals will prove to be money well invested.

Feeding is the most important part of poultry keeping and on the average farm, the strictest economy should be practiced. The little things are what count and it is so easy to be wasteful in feeding. I have never found any rules on how to feed poultry as this depends much on circumstances. However, one point must be observed and that is: Feed a variety. Poultry must not have too much sameness to their food if they are expected to pay. In some cases where nothing but corn is fed the year round the farmer says "Hens don't pay as they used to." How could they be expected to pay on such a ration? Poultry must have a change of food to do well.

Selection of breeders is another important part of poultry raising. If you breed from fowls that are vigorous, a large per cent of the chicks should be vigorous, but if you breed from parent stock that shows weakness or defects in any section, a part of your chicks at least will have these same defects. The stock you expect to breed from must be strong and vigorous and free from all disease for if they are not, you surely cannot expect good results.

And last but not least, do not imagine that the poultry business is a path of fortune strewn with roses, for it isn't. The poultry business is as full of hard work as any other business. More people fail because they believe it is "easy" than because of any other reason. If the beginner goes slow at the start, the result will generally be success, but he whose plans are built on paper only but rarely has his hopes realized.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES Our birds won the Championship Cup for best collection two years in succession at Madison Square Garden. Stock at very reasonable prices
AUG. D. ARNOLD
Eox D, DILLSBURG, PA.

THOROUGHbred English Bull Terriers Boston Terriers, Pure English Bull Dogs

If it is a watch dog, a house dog, a fighting dog, or an all around dog on the farm or city home, I can supply you.

Write me your wants and my prices will surprise you. Choice stock always on hand.

I also have a few youngsters, pure English Blood-hounds for sale.

JOHN H. ALTER, Newville, Pa.



"Snow" White Wyandottes

Bred for vigor, eggs and beauty. Some choice birds for sale at reasonable prices.

H. M. LOVELL, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Silver Wyandottes Exclusively

Eggs from trap nest strain; prize winners. First pen \$3.00; second pen \$2.00 per 13. Order early.
TWIN BROTHERS POULTRY YARDS, Geo. W. Spence, Prop.
TULLY, N. Y.

Black Minorcas, Krenn's "Excelsior" Strain

won leading prizes at New York State Fair, 1909. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale.

Enclose stamp for circular.
JOS. G. KRENN, 114 Beecher St., Syracuse, N. Y.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

"The Good Kind"
Just a few utility Cockerels left.
Prices right for quick sales.
H. O. McGlashan & Sons, Box 101-A, Morrison, Ill.

FOR REDDER BRED TO LAY REDS.
Write R. N. FISHER
Red Feather Poultry Yards, Box J, Manistee, Mich.

BROWN'S WYANDOTTES

Columbian, Black, Silver Penciled. Won at New York State Fair, 1909, in hot competition, 8 prizes on 10 entries. A grand lot of early youngsters at right prices.
RAY D. BROWN, Tully, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Bred to lay and win. A fair lot of Cockerels and some choice show hens for sale.
CHAS. McFARLAND, Salamonia, Ind.

Partridge Wyandotte Specialist

MAHOGANY STRAIN
I have Exhibition Cockerels and Pullets.
Ask me how to get them.
H. W. MICHAEL, Newcastle, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
Strong, vigorous stock. Winnings this fall at two shows—15 firsts, 1 special and 2 Silver Cups.
F. H. WELLS, Deer Park, L. I., N. Y.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

AND HOW TO FEED.

Mailed FREE to any address by the author,

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The greatest layers bred—242 to 256-egg strains

White Wyandottes

Barred Rocks

R. and S. C. Reds

Catalogue free

W. W. KULP, Box 17, Pottstown, Pa.



*** Mated pair kissing. Eggs to squabs in four weeks ***

Write to-day for our 1910 Free Book, handsomely printed and illustrated, How to Make Money Breeding Squabs. (Cloth-bound book now 303 pages, 114 illustrations; it's great.) Ask for special offers with express and freight prepaid. PLYMOUTH ROCK HOMERS and CARNEAUX are the standard everywhere. Read stories of customers who started small with our prolific pairs and now have big flocks. We were first, the originators. The greatest success of the twentieth century in feathers. We take subscriptions for the new splendid National Squab Magazine (monthly). Specimen copy mailed for ten cents. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
411 Howard Street Melrose, Mass.

RATES THE SAME AND ALL PAID FOR

William C. Denny, of the City of Buffalo, State of New York, Circulation and Advertising Manager of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, being first duly sworn, states as follows:

FIRST. That every person or business firm whose advertisement is published in this November 1909 issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, has paid or has agreed to pay, exactly the same rates for space---the class of advertisement time to run and amount of space used being the same.

SECOND. That each and every advertisement published in this November, 1909 issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has been paid for, or is to be paid for, in cash, with but four exceptions, these exceptions being, the announcements of the Boston and Buffalo poultry shows, for which the full equivalent is to be given in floor space for subscription booths of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and the advertisements of I. K. Felch and W. W. Kulp, with whom special arrangements have been made as valued contributors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
twenty-fifth day of October,
1909.

[SEAL]

E. J. PLUMLEY,

Notary Public.

William C. Denny

BREED FOR UTILITY AS WELL AS FOR FANCY

Vincent M. Couch, Cortland, N. Y.



How can the improvement of our flocks best be made? This seems to me like an important matter to be considered, and if this is true, and I believe all will concede it to be, why not give more attention to the utility part at our fairs and poultry shows than is generally devoted to this part. It is conceded that many poultrymen all over the country are giving close and careful attention to the betterment of their flocks for utility purposes, but at the same time there are thousands who raise poultry with little or no regard for their useful qualities outside of the show room. The increased evidence of the fact that great laying strains pay is surely sufficient to encourage more to strike out with greater effort in this direction.

All pure bred varieties should be bred for utility first, leaving the less important points of mere fancy as a secondary matter. Not that we should advocate the doing away with the breeding for feather and form, for this has been one of the great means of the rapid advance of the poultry interests during the past fifteen or twenty years, but if every fancier had tried as hard to breed

great layers as they have tried to breed fine feathers the result would have been much more satisfactory.

Fowls can be bred to be extra layers, and still possess fine fancy points. It will take longer to bring them to the desired perfection of Standard points, yet in the end we would have strains that combine in a greater degree, profitable layers and exhibition birds. It is very natural for the breeder of fancy fowls to try to excel his brother fanciers as regards Standard points. Consequently, in forming his breeding pens he often selects his best marked birds without regard to egg production, the result being fine show birds and fair to poor layers. While, if he had taken his most vigorous, best formed and best laying females and mated them with a vigorous male, so marked as to overcome, in a greater or less degree their bad points, although his birds may not be so finely marked as in the first mating, he will be started on the right road and will inevitably succeed. We should not lose sight of the fact that the main end of poultry keeping is to produce eggs and meat for the table, and not altogether for fine appearance. Why do not more of our poultry shows and county fairs offer greater inducements for the production of record breaking laying strains?

BUFF ORPINGTONS 500 YOUNG BIRDS FOR SALE

Trap-nested and pedigreed. The kind that win at the largest shows. I won more prizes at Indianapolis, '09, than all competitors combined, including five special cups.

A. E. MARTZ,

ARCADIA, IND

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

Of the highest type and quality. None better. 300 grand young birds for exhibition and breeding purposes at reasonable prices. Also high-class Scotch Collies. Imported and American bred.

C. A. KEEFER,

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

* * * Keep and breed Standard-bred stock only. They will pay better than mixed or mongrel flocks. * * *

* * * One hundred dollars for a single breeding bird may seem a long price to the uninformed; yet good specimens have often earned many times that amount for their owners. It pays to keep and breed the best. * * *

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC SHOW

The Poultry Show of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition represented the Pacific Northwest although there were fifteen exhibitors from Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Nebraska. Many of the principal breeders of California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia remained away. The quality of many classes suffered accordingly, notably the Barred Rocks.

The White and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, Rose Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Houdans and Bantams were the best ever seen in the Pacific Northwest.

There were 1784 birds shown and about 400 pigeons.

The judges were Sharpe Butterfield, Geo. D. Holden, F. H. Shellebarger, W. C. Ellison, W. S. Russell and Wm. Stonehouse. The show was cooped by Spratts Company and started and closed on schedule time.

The poultry building was a model for a good light and convenient arrangement and the stock was admirably cared for by Assistant Superintendent Ralph Whitney who was presented with a souvenir and a vote of thanks by the attending exhibitors.

ROGERS

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

1st COCKEREL and 2d COCK on three entries at RIVERHEAD, SEPT., 1909.

Eggs for hatching in season. Stock for sale.

W. T. ROGERS, Bridge Hampton, L. I., N. Y.

12 CENTS A BUSHEL

SPECIAL FOOD for laying hens (not sprouted grain but a REAL FOOD) 12 to 17 cts. a bushel. Makes hens lay in winter same as spring. 16 of Prof. O. Kemp's Barred Rocks fed this food laid 3,536 eggs in one year. Thousands of poultry raisers using it with equal success. One plant used 1,500 bushels last winter. See my Free Booklet.

F. GRUNDY, Poultry Expert, Morrisville, Illinois.

Standard Bred Poultry

"FROM THE WORLD'S LEADING STRAINS"

Fine BABY CHICKS only 8 CENTS EACH.

PARTLY GROWN CHICKS 30 CENTS EACH.

Tested Eggs for Hatching, \$4.00 per 100.

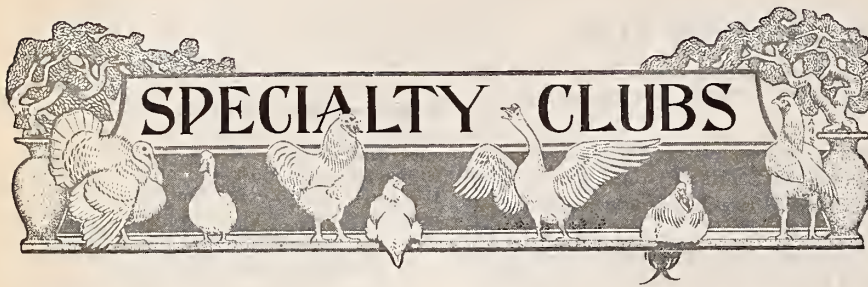
Fancy Poultry of All Kinds shipped anywhere.

Safe arrival guaranteed.

Write for prices. Handsome booklet free.

CULVER POULTRY FARM,

Pioneers in low prices for Poultry,
100 BROADWAY, BENSON, NEBR.



Silver Laced Wyandotte Club of America

Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo., president of this Club has sent us the following open letter: "There will be a surprise in store for every lover of Silver Wyandottes who attends our show. I have a dozen letters from breeders saying they have better birds this winter than ever before. The Club meeting will be held in connection with the Chicago show and cash prizes amounting to \$50.00 will be offered. At the Missouri State show which will be held in St. Louis, Dec. 6-11, cash specials amounting to \$10.00 will be offered, and Club ribbons will be offered at every show where proper announcement is made in the premium list. All these prizes, however, can only be competed for by members of the Silver Laced Wyandotte Club, which, by the way, has over 100 active members. Club catalog and blank applications will be mailed free to all inquirers. The dues are \$1.00 per year. Write E. S. Tarbox, secretary-treasurer, Yorkville, Ill., Prof. Waldo H. Dunn, corresponding secretary, University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, or the president for further particulars."

Water Fowl Club of America

The annual meeting of this Club will be held during the New York show at 2 o'clock on the third day. Mr. Edwin H. Morris, secretary-treasurer, Sparkville, N. Y., announces that they now have over 100 members. James M. Rankin is president; Clarence King, vice-president, and state vice-presidents have been appointed.

Efforts are being made to have ducks admitted in singles, as they were in the New York State Fair for the first time this year, also, young and old classes. Later they will try to have pens admitted the same as other birds. An effort will be made to have the new Standard adopted in other countries. The attention of the public is being called to the beauty as well as utility qualities of water fowl, and their admirers predict a decided boom in them.

American Buff Leghorn Club

Geo. S. Barnes, secretary, Battle Creek, Mich., announces that beautiful ribbons valued at \$1.00 each will be offered for the best shaped male and female, and best colored male and female, at any show whose secretary will publish a notice to that effect in the catalog and notify Secretary Barnes. These ribbons are open to the competition of the members only. All S. C. Buff Leghorn breeders should send \$1.00 and join the Club so as to be eligible to compete for the Club ribbons at the different shows.

Partridge Wyandotte Club of America

M. H. Coffin, president, Whitinsville, Mass., has sent out a notice to the effect that "An election of officers and annual exhibit to determine the Championship

of America will be held at the Boston Poultry Association show, Jan. 15. The Boston Poultry Association \$100.00 Championship Cup for best male, and the Championship medal which will be awarded to best Partridge Wyandotte male, will attract many exhibitors. For the competition of Club members only there is the \$100.00 Championship Challenge Cup for the best male and one for the best female. These cups have to be won three times to become the property of the winner. There will be excellent cash specials to be competed for by Club members only. All Partridge Wyandotte breeders are cordially invited to become members which they may do by sending their names together with \$2.00 for dues to Harry R. Hildreth, secretary-treasurer, Worcester, Mass. Our Club is a member of the A. P. A. and its exhibits are held in accordance with its rules."

Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association

This Association is making great preparations for its show to be held December 7-11, at Washington, D. C. Under date of October 16th, Washington Watters, the president, writes, "We expect this show to be the largest ever held in Washington. Tuesday will be 'Maryland Day'; Wednesday, 'Virginia Day'; Thursday, 'Diplomatic Day'; on which day the Legations are invited to attend; Friday will be 'Congressional Day', invitations having been issued to senators, representatives and cabinet officers, and Saturday will be 'Children's Day'. We expect a great attendance on Wednesday and Thursday owing to the presence of the prominent people. On account of the large floor

space, the birds will be cooped in single tier. For further information and premium list, address the secretary, Calvin Hicks, Rockville, Md."

The Illinois Poultry Fanciers Association

This Association will hold an exhibition January 5-8, 1910, at Waukegan, Ill. Mr. Charles McClave will be one of the judges. The secretary, Robert C. Connolly, 481 Sheridan Road, Waukegan, writes, "This Association is an organization of the Zion City Poultry Association with the addition of members from Waukegan, Evanston, and other cities in the vicinity. The Zion City Poultry Association have held successful poultry shows during the past three years. The business men of Waukegan are supporting the show and a large number of specials will be offered for competition. For further information, address the secretary."

American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club

We are in receipt of an interesting communication from E. W. Staebler, secretary-treasurer, West Park, Ohio, in which he says, "We have ordered 400

YOUNG'S MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS AND BARRED ROCKS

The kind that win at State Fairs and best shows of the South. Write for circulars and winnings

R. H. YOUNG, R. 1, Lebanon, Tenn.



"VICTOR" DARK CORNISH

I'm offering the best show birds and breeders without reserve, because of removal.

W. S. TEMPLETON, Box 555
DAKOTA, ILL.

White, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes
Winners at the leading shows, including Madison Square. Booking orders now for eggs for spring delivery.

J. H. SCOTT, R. D. 9, Auburn, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes Closing Out Sale BUCK HILL'S GREAT WINNING AND LAYING STRAIN

☞ All selected birds, 70 Hens, 10 Cocks, 150 Pullets, 25 Cockerels.
All stock less than one-half their value. *A few grand Cocks,*
Hens and Cockerels in *White Wyandottes* to spare. Write today

Buck Hill Poultry Farm, James G. Rugh, Manager, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

THE HIGHLAND POULTRY YARDS

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively for Eleven Years

I HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF YEARLING PULLETS, WHICH, IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM, I WILL DISPOSE OF AT REASONABLE PRICES. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION
GEO. I. CONOVER, 171 Highland Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

S. C. White Leghorns, Columbian and White Wyandottes

Prolific layers. Breeding and exhibition stock, both old and young. Best quality. Prices right. Discount on quantity. Let us quote you prices. : : : : Catalog for the asking

CHRISTY POULTRY FARM, Box H, CORTLAND, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Headquarters for the handsomest of the Rock family. They will please you. Winners for me and my customers at nearly all America's leading shows. Write for Bargain List. Mention American Poultry World.
S. A. NOFTZGER, Originator of Partridge Plymouth Rocks. North Manchester, Ind.

club ribbons for use this season. When I was elected secretary in 1906, our Club had a membership of twenty-one, now we have two hundred, and there is more demand for the Browns than our members can furnish and during this time we have issued four catalogs. We expect to have a great meeting at Indianapolis. Mr. A. F. Kummer will judge the Browns, and there will be \$93.00 in cash prizes besides cups and club ribbons. It costs only \$1.00 to join and become eligible to compete for these prizes, so we urge Brown Leghorn breeders to send their names in quickly to the Secretary and to become members of the Club."

The National Golden Wyandotte Club

The new Club catalog is ready for distribution, and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of 10 cents for the cost of mailing. The Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. Smith, Bannock, Ohio, writes, "Arrangements have been made to hold the next meeting in connection with the Chicago show, December 7-12. Lots of silver cups, special ribbons and cash prizes will be offered. Ribbons will be offered at any show where the secretaries will publish notice of the same in their catalogs."

International Ancona Club

W. P. McNary, secretary, Bannock, Ohio, writes, "The International Ancona Club which was organized recently is meeting with remarkable success. The president is H. C. Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. Vice-presidents have been appointed in foreign counties. The first year book is now ready for distribution to all interested. The club offers ten fine ribbons to any poultry show whose secretary will publish a notice of them in their catalog. Dues \$1.00 a year."

National Partridge Wyandotte Club

William Erfurth, secretary-treasurer, So. Chicago, Ill., writes that their Club is making excellent progress and will issue a club catalog some time during the winter. The officers are: president, C. E. George; vice-presidents, Earl Henry, Otto B. Cannon, A. B. Adams. The Club will hold its annual meeting at Chicago during the week of Dec. 7-12. The various premiums offered for competition for members only will amount to about \$300.00. It costs only \$2.00 to join the club. Address all inquiries to the secretary.

American Buff Wyandotte Club

The Secretary, Henry R. Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y., announces that the next annual meeting of this Club will be held in connection with the Cleveland show, January 26th. He especially requests that the Western members send their best birds to compete with those from the East. He says, "There will be a Club show at Madison Square Garden, New York. Arrangements are in charge of J. E. Willmarth, Amityville, N. Y., and C. F. Smithers, Heuvelton, N. Y., and there will be quite a list of specials.

"There will also be a New England meeting of the Club held during the Woonsocket, R. I., show. Mr. Charles O. Smith, Great Road, Woonsocket, R. I., has gathered specials for this show, and seven fine silver cups will be offered, together with cash and other prizes. The Club offers a prize of \$5.00 for the member who sends in the most new members between now and January first. The secretary will give \$5.00 to the member sending in the second largest number. The Club is larger and stronger than ever before, and we

ask the support of all members in getting out the year book." The Secretary, Henry R. Ingalls will judge the Buffs at Woonsocket, R. I., and also at the big Boston show. He asks the Buff Wyandotte breeders to turn out in force at both places.

American Black Wyandotte Club

The next annual meeting of this Club will be held on the fourth day of the Madison Square Garden Show, at 2 P. M. The officers are Geo. W. Weed, president; Frank C. Sites, vice-president; C. H. Nesbit, treasurer. Mr. Edward H. Morris, Sparkill, N. Y., secretary, informs us that their members voted in favor of "yellow, dusky yellow or black for leg color, because yellow legs and bay eyes are Wyandotte characteristics." He adds, "The A. P. A. thought proper to disregard this and change the color of eye in the Standard from bay to black, which is likely to have a retarding influence."

Mr. W. C. Denny, member of the Revision Committee, states that the Committee was unanimously in favor of this part of the Standard for Black Wyandottes, and that their object in every case was to prepare a Standard for the birds that is not too far in advance of the present types. Should breeders of Black Wyandottes demonstrate that they can obtain the "dusky yellow legs" with ease, perhaps the next time the Standard can be changed to be "yellow or dusky yellow," and a future Standard may drop the "dusky yellow or black" altogether. The same is true of the color of the eyes. At present very few bay eyes are seen.

American Plymouth Rock Club

Arthur C. Smith, sec'y, Waltham, Mass., is sending out a prospectus of the Plymouth Rock World, the official organ of the Plymouth Rock Club, which will be issued soon. It will contain articles by C. H. Welles, president; H. P. Schwab, eleven years secretary of the Club; Amos Burhans, Frank W. Briggs, M. S. Gardner, C. H. Latham, Geo. P. Holden and many others. Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks will no doubt find this publication decidedly interesting.

Notice to Ancona Breeders

Geo. Johnston, sec'y-treas., 377 South Detroit Ave., Toledo, Ohio, writes that since the Ancona Club of America has the new Standard for Anconas, he wishes to get in touch with every breeder in the United States and Canada to ask that they join the Club and help push it to the front. As a special inducement to the breeders to join at this time, they will give a full paid up membership to November 1st, 1910, for 50 cents, this offer being good only to November 15th. He says, "Our membership has more than doubled since July 1st, but we shall not be satisfied until we have all the breeders of Anconas in our ranks. Shall be pleased

to mail application blanks on request. Join now so that your name will appear in our list of members that will be published in our catalog.

The National Single Comb White Leghorn Club

The secretary, F. O. Groesbeck, Hartford, Conn., announces that the Club will offer some excellent specials at Madison Square Garden show, Dec. 28-Jan. 1. Competition will be confined to club members only. There will be offered the State Club Cup, Club Medal for best male, best female and best pen; special ribbons for best shaped male and female, for best colored male and female and for best headed male and female; special ribbons for best dozen eggs and for best pair of broilers. \$100.00 in cash also offered to Club members winning on cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. The president's cup, valued at \$100.00, will be offered for the best display; the "Elm Trophy" for best male, and H. J. Fiske offers \$10.00 in gold for best pen. Mr. Groesbeck says that the Club literature is very attractive and interesting to all Leghorn breeders, and that he will send it on application.

OAK LAWN SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

BRED SINCE 1890

Known as the Best The Best Known

Winners at New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis Exposition, Pan American Exposition.

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1908, 2nd Cock, 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Pullet, 2nd Pen, and 2 Silver Cups.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1909

1st Cockerel—On two Entries—1st Pullet

FOR SALE SIX HUNDRED BREEDERS

EXHIBITION BIRDS that can win in any company at live and let live prices.

Send for illustrated circular and mention American Poultry World.

Oak Lawn Farms,
NYACK, N. Y.

HOUDANS

DR. G. W. TAYLOR,

OF QUALITY. Winners at America's Greatest Shows. Fine 1910 Catalog ready in January. Stock and eggs for sale at all times.

Box A-1,

ORLEANS, IND.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS THE ORIGINAL BURDICK NUGGETS

Come to headquarters. We do not show and are not afraid to sell our best. We have now hundreds of youngsters that have the size, shape and color to win at the largest shows. Every bird shipped on approval. If not satisfactory return, and I will pay Express charges one way.

100 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE AT \$5 EACH

The-Nugget Poultry Farm, C. L. Pensyl, Prop., Bloomsburg, Pa.



The Cleveland Fanciers Club Company

The Officers of this Association are, president, Fred E. Pile; vice-presidents, Charles McClave, Dr. D. B. Smith, Dr. Wm. H. Humiston, M. W. Wood; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Conkey, 2337 East 4th St. The latter sends us the following announcement for publication: "The next Cleveland show will be held in Central Armory, Jan. 24-29. Our show is counted among the successful ones, and the present management ensures the success of the next one. Liberal cash prizes on both poultry and pigeons. The judges selected are Messrs. M. S. Gardner, Theodore Hewes, Richard Oke, Charles McClave and Thomas Falkner. Send for our premium list."

Buffalo's International Poultry Show

The Buffalo Poultry and Pigeon Club, one of the most enthusiastic organizations of its kind in New York State, holds its regular meeting on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each



month in the Club rooms, 309 Brisbane Building. At these meetings interesting papers are read, followed by discussions.

The International Show, to be held January 25-29, 1910, in Convention Hall, Buffalo, promises to be a great success.

At the suggestion of Mr. E. C. Dietrich, a club member, male birds in the exhibition pens will be separated from the females by a screen which will form a small compartment. This "Buffalo Idea of Cooping" will be tried thoroughly at the coming show.

Mr. C. J. Standart, Secretary, informs us that the Club, backed by 400 resident poultrymen, has prepared an ordinance regulating the keeping of poultry within the City with the hope of eliminating the features so often looked upon as objectionable. This proposed ordinance will be presented to the aldermen in November by a delegation from the Club.

The specialty clubs that meet in Buffalo during the show week, together with the members of the New York State Branch of A. P. W., the editors of Poultry Journals and their representatives, the judges and superintendents and officers of the show will all be

entertained by the members of this club during the show.

For information and premium list address the Secretary, 309 Brisbane Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

The St. Louis Poultry Show

Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary, Columbia, Mo., under recent date writes, "We have received inquiries for premium lists from New York to California and from Canada to Mexico, and have had to secure more judges. No poultry show was ever held in a building that surpasses the Coliseum in St. Louis for size, beauty, light and convenience. We will pay the biggest premiums on the least entry fee of any show in America, and every premium and ribbon will be delivered before the show is three days old. St. Louis offers as good hotel, express and railroad facilities as any city in the country. This show will be well cooped and the birds carefully cared for.

Undoubtedly, buyers will be with us in great numbers looking for breeders and exhibition birds for the later winter shows. If the owners desire to sell the birds exhibited and will put the price of each on the entry blank, these prices and his winnings will be published in the catalogue and distributed to thousands of persons without cost to the owner. A number of incubators and brooders will be in operation.

Seven silver cups and cash specials will be offered on Buff Rocks, and other varieties will fare equally well, and some even better. \$100.00 in cash is offered on turkeys in addition to the regular prizes. Entries close November 25th. Ask your readers to remember the St. Louis show date, December 6-11, and send for premium lists."

Binghamton, (N. Y.) Poultry Association.

Henry B. Martin, secretary, under recent date wrote, "the second annual exhibition of this Association will be held in Binghamton, the first week in January, 1910. Regular and special prizes on a complete classification of breeds will be offered and everything will be done which may contribute to

the success of the show and the pleasure and profits of exhibitors. The prize list will be ready for mailing soon and will be sent to all who write for it."

Lancaster County (Pa.) Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association

Mr. James H. Breitigan, Lititz, Pa., secretary of this Association, under date of October 15th, writes, "Our Association will hold its fifth annual exhibition in Rudy's Hall, Lititz, Pa., December 27-Jan. 1. This will be the eighth consecutive show for the borough of Lititz, the first three shows being held under different management, but each show has been a success financially and some of the birds winning here have gone to Madison Square Garden, and there won first honors, which shows the quality of the stock exhibited here. \$200.00 in gold has been placed on different classes in addition to the regular liberal premiums, silver cups and other handsome specials. Charles T. Cornman, and Wm. J. Stanton, will place the awards. Write for 'Gold Premium' list containing full particulars."

The Ohio State Poultry Association Company (Incorporated.)

The officers of this Association are: president, Prof. C. S. Plums; secretary, Geo. R. Haswell; treasurer, Charles L.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES OF THE KIND WHICH WIN IN GOOD COMPANY

Also the best utility birds of all.

Dr. C. J. ANDRUSS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Webster's White Rocks

Have won more Blue Ribbons in Ohio and Pennsylvania than all other breeders combined.

SHOW BIRDS ARE NOW READY.

Write for Prices.

C. F. WEBSTER, GIRARD, PA.

Poultry Queen Fountain

will keep water warm in winter without fire, therefore will not freeze. It will keep water pure and fresh until used. As the fowls drink from the cup the water flows automatically from the reservoir. It is impossible for dirt to get into the water. Where the production of winter eggs is desired this fountain is indispensable. As a labor saver it pays for itself in a short time. In watering young chicks you don't have to carry water every day. By replenishing the fountain once a week the water will be clean and pure. Send for free circular.

BRYAN MFG. CO.

Inventors and Manufacturers, CADIZ, OHIO

TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

WINNERS AT AMERICA'S GREATEST SHOWS IN HOTTEST COMPETITION, INCLUDING NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, ETC., AT

THE GREAT NEW YORK SHOW

¶ I have won first pen on single comb Reds four years in succession. First on Single Red Cockerel three years in succession. On Single and Rose Comb Reds at this Great Show in 1907, I won eight out of ten first prizes. In 1908, nine of ten first prizes.

AT BOSTON, 1908, 1st 2nd 3rd 4th Cocks, a record never before equalled; only "two-time winner" of the Championship Cup, on Rose Comb and Single Comb respectively, as well as every 1st, 2nd and every 3rd but one. These records prove that

TOMPKINS' REDS ARE THE BEST

My customers are winning the best prizes at the leading shows from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Send me your orders and give me a chance to help you. Have never been better prepared to fill orders with selected exhibition and breeding birds than now. Write for description and prices to

LESTER TOMPKINS,

CONCORD, MASS.

Stiles. Mr. Geo. R. Haswell, secretary, Circleville, Ohio., writes that the Ohio State show will be held at Columbus, Jan. 10-16. He says: "This promises to be one of the best shows held this season. For the first time in the history of the Ohio State shows, there is enough local interest to do the bulk of the work. Judges Rigg, Gault and McCracken will place the awards. Shall be pleased to furnish premium lists on request."

The Springfield (Mass.) Poultry Club (Incorporated.)

The next poultry show of this Association will be held Dec. 1-4. Generous prizes will be offered. Messrs. Atherton, Bonfoey, Pierce and Wood will judge by comparison. The premium list will be issued about November first. For further information address John Aldrich, or the secretary, E. P. Tilton.

Georgia Poultry Association.

The poultry fanciers of Atlanta, Ga., have organized and expect to hold the best show in the South this season. The officers are, president, H. G. Hastings; vice-president, T. W. Martin; secretary, C. O. Harwell; treasurer, J. M. Karwish; supt., Alf. Bertling.

For premium list address the secretary, C. O. Harwell, 113 North Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga., who writes, "The prizes will be \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. Judge C. A. Emery will place the awards. Many valuable cups and other specials will be offered."

The Newark (Ohio) Fanciers Association

Mr. Frank Fetter, 233 Hoover St., Newark, Ohio, secretary, notifies us that their poultry show will be held Dec. 27-Jan. 1. Mr. Ira C. Keller will judge. The officers are, president, S. R. Reelhorn; vice-president, Leonard Essman; treasurer, T. D. Keys; A. H. Powell is superintendent. For further information and premium list, address the secretary.

The Morris County (N. J.) Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.

The third annual show of this Association will be held at Morristown, N. J., December 7-11. Mr. Lloyd B. Tredway, secretary, Chester, N. J., writes, "We shall be pleased to have all the poultry men in our vicinity show with us. Write for premium list and entry blanks."

North-Eastern Illinois Fancier's Association

This Association will hold its eighth annual show at Saenger Hall, Blue Island, Ill., January 12-15. The judges are J. M. Rapp and L. A. Jansen.

Mr. A. W. T. Doermann, secretary, Blue Island, Ill., writes, "Entry fees, poultry, 50 cents; pigeons, 25 cents. Premium list will be ready to mail December first. We own a fine lot of coops. All cash premiums and other awards will be promptly settled at close of the show."

Southeastern Wisconsin Poultry Association

This Association is preparing to hold its twelfth annual exhibition at Delavan, Wis., January 24-29. Its membership numbers over 100, and each one is working to make their next show one of the best held in the middle west this season. Mr. W. S. Russell will place the awards. Mr. J. M. Blackford, sec-

retary, Delavan, Wis., will be pleased to send membership blanks, premium lists and any other information desired.

The Orange (New Jersey) Poultry Show

Last year a very successful poultry show with over 120 birds on exhibition, was held at Brick Church, N. J., in a fine large hall having excellent light and ventilation. Many prominent breeders were represented and the results were so good that the management expects twice as many entries this year. Messrs. Drevenstedt, Davey, Purdue and Stanton will place the awards. For further information, address the secretary, Bryan K. Ogden, Orange, New Jersey.

Spartanburg (S. C.) Poultry and Pet Stock Association

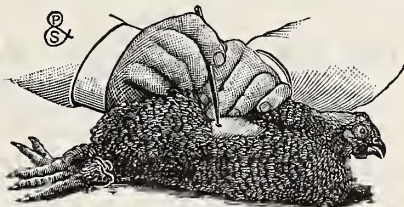
Mr. R. W. Humphries is president of this Association and C. W. Anderson, Spartanburg, S. C., is the secretary. The next annual show will be held Nov. 30-Dec. 2, with George O. Brown to place the awards. For further information write the secretary.

Freeport (Maine) Poultry Association

The officers of this Association are president, V. C. Morton; treasurer, L. E. Curtis; secretary, Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport, Me. The latter wishes us to announce that the seventh annual exhibition of the Association will be held Dec. 28-31 at Freeport. Write him for full information.

CAPONIZING

The raising of Capons is one of the few farm industries that has been neglected. Did you ever hear of a slump in the Capon market? Never. The demand is greater than the supply. The Capon is "easy to make," "easy to feed"



G. P. PILLING & SON, PHILA.

LEARN TO DO THIS

and "easy to sell"—a pretty good combination. Suppose you stop your other work just long enough to send a postal

card for a free copy of Geo. P. Pilling & Co's book on making capons.

Your next step will be to order the Caponizing Set that pleases you best. They are all "easy to use." Learn to make capons and by doing so you will put money in your purse. Do it today! Study up the method on a dead chicken some rainy afternoon and become a caponizing expert. Others are doing it and you can do it.

Address Geo. P. Pilling & Son Co., 24th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

ERMINE ORPINGTONS

Ask the Originator for information and literature concerning this newest of the Orpingtons and handsomest of the "Columbians."

A. L. GOODWIN, Box 276, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Barred Plymouth Rocks (RINGLET STRAIN)

and S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Some choice birds for sale. Prices right. Write your wants to CHAS. C. WINE, Box 26, Mt. Sidney, Virginia

GROWING To keep pace with increasing demands for healthy, vigorous Standard Bred Poultry, we have enlarged our plant to 1,000 hen capacity. To our well known White Rocks we have added

White and Silver Wyandottes S. C. Brown and White Leghorns

Some Choice Birds for sale now at Reasonable Prices. Write your wants to

C. M. WALKER, Box 47, Herndon, Va.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

A HEAVY SPECIALIST UTILITY A LAYING STRAIN SPECIALTY
BRIGHT, VIGOROUS BREEDERS

Stock and eggs for sale in season
Write me before buying elsewhere

Fountain Farm, R. A. Fraser, Rosebush, Mich.

Heil's S.C. Buff Leghorns

Won 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel and 3rd Cock at Madison Square Garden, 1908-1909, which places them among America's best. Stock for sale.

Wm. H. Heil, R.F.D. No. 3, Easton, Pa.

Wyandottes WHITE BUFF

"THE QUALITY KIND"

OUR STOCK has won since 1898 at such shows as Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Indianapolis. Special low prices now. Circular free.

Power & Threlkeld, Box 532-A, Maysville, Ky.

SUN FLOWER POULTRY FARM. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

•EGGS FOR HATCHING: \$1.00 per setting of 15. \$5.00 per 100. Stock also for sale.

ARETNOR L. KNAPP,

Branford, Conn.

BELSLEY'S S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Have won more than twice the number of First Prizes at Chicago in the past five years than

ALL COMPETITORS COMBINED

At Chicago, December, 1908, my birds won 1st, 5th Cocks; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Hens; 1st and 2nd Cockerels; 2nd, 3rd, 4th Pullets; 1st Pen. The Champion Silver Cup for best display for the third time. I have for sale grand males and females fit to win anywhere; choice breeders, mated trios and pens; also choice Pullet-bred Cockerels that can breed winners.

R. J. BELSLEY, Box C, 1405 N. Jefferson Avenue, PEORIA, ILL

Remsen's Black Minorcas and White Wyandottes

Are Victors of the field. At two of America's greatest Fall events they easily distanced all competitors in the race for the Blue. At Hagerstown, where 5,500 birds were in competition, won 6 firsts out of 7 competed for, also every shape and color special. It is the blood lines that tell and IF YOU WANT WINNERS or breeders to produce them, write

Greenberry Farm Poultry Yards, O. E. Remsen, Box 186-A, Annapolis, Md.

THE HAGERSTOWN FAIR

The fifty-fourth annual Hagerstown fair was held October 12th to 15th at the famous Maryland City whose name it bears. It was as great and big as ever and scored another popular success. Exhibitors and visitors are fairly treated and royally entertained at this immense fall show, and that is one of the magnets that draws the crowd from the neighboring States, especially to the poultry department, the largest of its kind in the country.

It is nearly twenty years ago that we first visited Hagerstown and assisted the veteran George O. Brown to place the awards in "chicken alley". The master spirit who ruled the poultry department, was the late John L. Cost and, it was through his powerful influence with the Board of Directors of the Hagerstown Fair, and to his personal magnetism, that drew to his aid hundreds of the best fanciers and exhibitors, that the wonderful growth and present magnitude of the Poultry and Pigeon Show at Hagerstown must be attributed.

It was not long after our call to Hagerstown to assist Judge Brown in placing the awards, that other Judges were added and at the show last month it required the following to select the winners: G. O. Brown, J. H. Drevenstedt, D. A. Nichols, W. G. Minnich, H. J. Quilhot, W. J. Stanton, George Ewald, M. S. Gardner, A. B. Hoskins, Chas. McClave and John C. Kriner. And these Judges were kept busy from Tuesday until Thursday afternoon locating the prize birds among some six thousand specimens entered.

It kept Superintendent Harry Baker and Secretary Frank Spahr equally busy directing an army of helpers to pen, classify and record entries.

The show has outgrown the quarters provided, notwithstanding the fact that over 17,000 square feet of floor space is available in the main building. Neither are there coops enough to hold the birds comfortably, it being necessary to place two birds in a pen where only single birds should have been caged. Many of the coops provided are out-of-date, too small and tiered too high. This causes much delay in judging the fowls and more dissatisfaction among exhibitors who pay entry fees to have their exhibits properly cooped and classified. When large Minorcas are crowded into small pens that have doors scarcely four inches wide, exhibitors have a justifiable right to protest. A splendid class of Buff Wyandottes was placed in old cages that occupied a skyparlor some ten feet from the floor. And there were numerous other instances where large birds were huddled into small pens so that they could not be seen to advantage. It is a condition that must be improved before next season for exhibitors present were outspoken in their criticism of this state of affairs. It will mean a serious loss of entries unless there is a radical change.

Both Superintendent Baker and Secretary Spahr realize this and for the past year have worked hard to

induce the directors of the Fair to provide a new and suitable building, equipped with modern cages, one that will hold a six thousand bird show, penned and classified singly, the same as at Madison Square Garden or other great shows. For some reason, the directors failed to agree on the necessary appropriation and the promised building is still "in the air." But Messrs. Baker, Spahr and Bowers are determined to bring about a change for the better and have put it up to the powers that be, what is needed to keep the Hagerstown Poultry Show from losing the national reputation it has gained.

The liberality of the Fair management in offering large prize money, handsome special silver cups, providing a large list of Judges, regardless of expense, and royally entertaining the poultry fanciers each year at a banquet is well known and highly appreciated by all exhibitors, and it would seem that such generosity on the part of the excellent officers of the Hagerstown Fair, should be equally great when Superintendent Baker, on behalf of hundreds of exhibitors, asks for the much needed new poultry building and coops that will make the birds feel as comfortable and happy as their owners when on a visit to Hagerstown.

White Wyandottes Exclusively

Seven years a breeder of prize winners. Young stock for sale, the best I ever raised.

L. E. WHITSITT,

Austin, Ind.

SCHROEDER'S

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

*As good as the best
Better than the rest*

Winners of first prizes at Hagerstown, Orange, Redbank. Two Silver cups for best display. My Matings are small but very choice. Stock and Eggs reasonable in price. Quality Considered.

AL. SCHROEDER

RED BANK, N. J.

SHETLAND PONIES

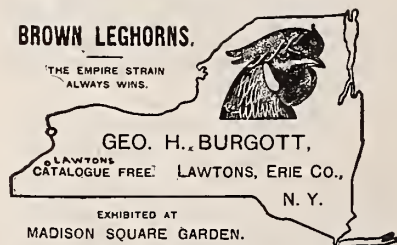
Ferrets, Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Goats, Cats, Dogs.

2 cent stamp for circulars.

COL. JOSEPH LEFFEL
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

BROWN LEGHORNS.

*'THE EMPIRE STRAIN
ALWAYS WINS.*



GEO. H. BURGOTT,

LAWTONS, ERIE CO.,

N. Y.

EXHIBITED AT

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Bred in line with
New York, Boston and
Chicago Winners

Have won at five shows last season, 48 regular and special prizes, including three silver cups. Single exhibits scoring from 92 to 95 and pen 187%. *Four Hundred Grand Breeding Birds* to select from. Cockerels and Pullets up to Standard weight and winners. Come and look them over, or write for prices.

GRASS HILL POULTRY FARM

CONWAY, MASS.

"RINGLETS" ARE IN THE LEAD AT AMERICAN SHOWS LOCKYEAR'S RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

are from New York's greatest winning strain. I now have young stock for sale. I can furnish you with Show Birds, or Utility Birds. Write and tell me what you want, and I will make you a reasonable price, considering quality : : : :

G. G. LOCKYEAR,

Lock Box C,

Chrisney, Ind.

"Crystal White" Orpingtons, "Kellerstras Strain"

Everybody knows what they are. "Best by Test." Winners at

THE GREAT NASHVILLE SHOW, SEPTEMBER, 1909

1st and 2nd Cockerel; 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Pullet. Eggs after
January 1st, \$5.00 per 15.

WM. THURMAN,

McMinnville, Tenn.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

BRED to produce large
white eggs and many of
them.

☞ Champion Prize Winners
at Chicago, Indianapolis, and
other State shows.

☞ Will please you in exhibi-
tion stock and good
breeders.



SPECIAL

ONE Cockerel and four
Pullets, or yearling stock,
at an attractive price to intro-
duce them in your locality.

WRITE YOUR
REQUIREMENTS

CHARLES G. PAPE,

1617 North Cass Street,

FT. WAYNE, IND.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Conducted by Prince T. Woods, M. D.

[EDITORIAL NOTE:—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given, (not for publication). If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.—Ed.]

INCREASING WEIGHT OF SHOW BIRDS

Q. What is a good ration to put weight on showroom birds in the shortest possible time?

A. Two parts corn and oats chop with oat hulls sifted out; one part ground stale bread; one part shorts; 10 per cent, best quality beef scrap and about 15 per cent, scalded cut clover. Feed this as a moist mash twice a day, all that the birds will clean up quickly. After feeding mash in the morning, scatter mixed grain—corn, wheat and oats, equal parts—in deep, clean per bird. Keep pure water, charcoal, grit and oyster shell always before them. With fowls well cared for this ought to give good results in ten to fourteen days. If feeding white birds that have not completed the moult, or that are covered with young feathers, use white corn instead of yellow. Yellow corn may be safely fed to white birds where the plumage is well grown, but if fed heavily to birds that are in moult or finishing new feathers, it is liable to result in a creamy tint in the plumage. This creaminess will last as long as the feathers are new and "green", but will usually bleach out as the feathers age.

BREAKING UP BROODY HENS

Q. What is the best method of breaking up broody hens?

A. Provide each poultry house with a coop or box having a slatted bottom or a bottom made of 2-inch mesh hexagon poultry wire. This box or coop should be located at a convenient height well above the floor. Place the broody hens in this the night they are first found on the nest. A few days confinement will usually break them up after they find it impossible to sit comfortably in a coop with an open bottom. They frequently begin laying soon after being removed from the breaking-up coop.

MAINE EXPERIMENT STATION MASH

Q. Please give formula for Maine Experiment Station Dry Mash.

A. Wheat bran.....200 pounds
Corn meal.....200 pounds
Wheat middlings...100 pounds
Gluten feed.....100 pounds
Linseed meal, (old process) 100 pounds
Beef scraps.....100 pounds

Mix all together and feed as dry mash from a food hopper. In addition to this give two feedings a day of mixed hard grains scattered in litter.

CRACKED CORN VS. WHOLE CORN

Q. Is the whole corn better than cracked corn for laying hens and if so in what way?

A. For all practical purposes, if you can get good, sweet cracked corn there is very little difference in feeding value between it and whole corn. As a rule, however, millers make a practice of cracking inferior quality corn that would not sell well as whole corn. Care must be exercised in buying cracked corn, as it is much more likely to spoil, or become musty or mouldy. Musty or mouldy grain is not fit to feed. We prefer whole corn for feeding in litter, but like a good quality of cracked corn for hopper feeding. An excellent manner of feeding whole corn is to feed it on the ear, letting the birds shell it themselves.

BEEF SCRAP VS. CUT BONE

Q. Is beef scrap as good as green cut bone for producing eggs?

A. A good deal depends upon the quality of scrap or bone, which you are able to obtain, and the price you have to pay. Good sweet, clean beef bones with meat attached, freshly cut in small pieces, marrow-bone and all, makes excellent egg food for cold weather use; but it must be fed when first cut, as it is liable to heat and spoil, and in this condition is not fit to feed. Raw bones for grinding in the bone-cutter ought not to cost more than one cent to a cent and a half per pound. The best quality of pure beef scrap is probably the most satisfactory all-the-year round meat food, we have for poultry. You can buy it from 2½ cents to 3 cents per pound, and it makes a very satisfactory meat food. Beef scrap, to be of practical value, for a poultry food must be pure, free from foul odors and lumpiness. Impure beef scrap is liable to cause diarrhoea. Beef scrap that gives off a foul odor on being moistened with boiling water is not fit to feed. If it contains large lumps or cakes the scrap has been wet or has heated; if the lumps, on being broken show white in the center and have a strong odor of ammonia it is liable to poison fowls and chickens. Good scrap should not contain an excess of granulated bone. The best

scrap is usually in the form of a coarse, granulated meal.

LEARNING CAPONIZING

Q. Where can I learn to caponize?

A. With a little patience you can easily learn it by practicing on dead male birds killed for the table. Purchase a set of instruments and book of instructions, study same carefully and then practice on dead birds until you acquire sufficient skill to operate on a living one. In some sections, where caponizing is practiced extensively in producing market poultry, expert caponizers will teach you how to perform the operation, usually charging \$10.00 for such services. Many of our State Agricultural Colleges have poultry courses where caponizing is taught.

DAMP MOULDY STRAW

Q. Will damp, mouldy straw used as litter, with the window open the year round cause any trouble?

A. The use of damp, mouldy straw or litter under any conditions is dangerous. Under favorable conditions it will cause serious and even fatal diseases. Early symptoms of such trouble are watery discharge from eyes and nostrils, and sores on comb and wattles.

GETTING RID OF LICE

Q. What is the best remedy for lice on chickens and fowls?

A. Obtain freshly ground Dalmation or Persian Insect Powder (Pyrethrum.) it should be pure, and free from adulterations. For lice on fowls and chickens dust this powder well into the plumage and the skin all over the body. Begin at the base of the tail and work the powder thoroughly into all parts of the plumage, finishing off at the head, close to the comb and beak. If the operator makes a thorough job of it no further dusting will be required for, from one to three months according to season of the year, and the prevalence of lice on the premises. Fowls should be dusted after dark, while on the roost, so that they can be placed back on the perch and so retain the bulk of the powder on the plumage.

1893 _____ 1909

DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED

The Stock of

Silver King Silver Laced Wyandottes

is limited. Constant success at the leading shows, New York and Boston, a square deal, and the renewed popularity of Silvers, is the reason.

R. G. WILLIAMS, Box W, BARRE, MASS.

Ruby Strain-S. C. Rhode Island Reds

— LAYING TYPE —

WIN IN STRONG COMPETITION

GEO. L. ANDREWS, Freeport, N. Y.

"Sterling Strain"

BUFF ORPINGTONS

My strain has wonderful type and color. If you need a few good birds to win or breed from, write

H. H. KINGSTON, JR.

R. F. D. 7.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN BREEDER

POULTRY CULTURE FROM 1856 TO THE PRESENT TIME. HIGH SCORES AND BIG EGG RECORDS OF THE EARLY DAYS. WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY. ADVICE TO BEGINNERS

I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.



IN 1865 poultry culture in the United States was in its swaddling-clothes. To be sure, we had had two Poultry shows before that time, but the show at Worcester, Mass., in 1865 must be considered as the one that opened the ball in poultry culture. It set men to thinking that there was a possibility of profit in fowl breeding.

I, with others, was breeding Asiatic fowls in 1856 taken from ships from England, China and France, and we helped start the demand for imported fowls. It was not later than 1853 that we began to make an effort to secure the best in the Old World and to import, we in America having been first to export, as in the case of fowls sent to the Queen of England. I believe that up to this time the fowls we secured from the Old World were simply those left over in the ships that had taken them on as supplies for their cabin passengers.

We surely cannot look upon thoroughbred fowl culture as being undertaken to any extent in this country earlier than 1850 to 1865. The exhibition at Worcester in 1865, the Barnum show at New York City, Albany show, second Worcester show and Chicago show of 1866 were the means of awakening into activity the industry of fowl breeding, and the importation of the best to be had from England, China, and France. In all these shows there were as fine Brahmas, Golden and Silver Hamburgs, Houdans, La Fleches, Dominiques (from France) White and Brown Leghorns, as appear in our exhibitions today—wherein has come the boasted improvement in the calling today? Simply in the new creations we have in our Standard, increasing the number to 125 varieties. I say creations—this is as true as any creation in the Garden of Eden, which was simply the cradle of creation. Man—God's vicergerent on earth,—has kept on multiplying these new species and varieties while some of the old ones became extinct.

There is nothing new under the sun. Are we in advance of bygone days, in furnishing the needs of the times, or are we simply keeping up with the demands of the times? The breeds that made our exhibitions in 1865 were every whit as beautiful and had merit equal to any records of today. We have only made changes to please breeders in the make up of the breeds, but in so doing have we improved the merit and usefulness of the breeds then before the public? In this respect I say we have not.

HIGH SCORES AND BIGGER EGG RECORDS

In 1876 we had Brahmas to score 96½ and 97 points and to lay three hundred and thirteen eggs in a year! Has any living breeder such birds today? We had in 1869 Golden Hamburgs that laid one hundred and fifty-one eggs each in the first six months of the year. What breeder boasts an equal record today? In 1887 Game Bantams made 97 points. In 1887 Leghorn hens also scored 97 points. Where are there any to beat these records with hens that lay 159 eggs in as many days? These are past records. Of what, then, can we boast except that we have created new breeds to swell the number to 125 in our Standard, that have records nearly as good and in some cases as good, both in score and egg production?

We have developed in fowl culture an industry that has directed the interest of man and capital in the United States toward poultry and poultry products as an important factor in the Nation's wealth.

We old breeders thought we saw all this, but we were slow to act up to our convictions and failed to obtain the control we should have had of the immense poultry industry of today. We have the chagrin of looking back to see what we might and should have done for ourselves. There are as many chances today, though it takes ten times as much energy and money to handle what in early days could have been controlled with little effort.

In the early days of the old *Poultry World*, I was a contributor and had my advertisement in the paper. There were but two papers then. Up to this

time we did not think of demanding money in advance for the fowls. Consequently, when the paper advertised me, it opened up the way for the sharper as well. Before I knew what I was about, I had \$1,500 worth scattered over the country from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, of which I have never seen the price for one half. I was not the only one to suffer—the early breeders had to learn by experience, and it was a costly education. Today you are protected, for all live stock has become a cash article, and nothing is sent to any one C. O. D. or on credit, so the breeder of today need not, like one of the earlier days, be obliged to cry after spilled milk.

A BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY

In 1876 when I told the farmers of Massachusetts that the poultry product of the United States was nearly five hundred million dollars worth a year they laughed at my "crazy utterance." They were not up to the facts;

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

Trap Nested Record Laying and Exhibition Stock;
also Eggs for Hatching.

H. H. MARSH, WHEELING, W. VA.

S. C. Black Minorcas Buff Plymouth Rocks

We have for sale some young birds from high quality Pedigreed Stock that look very promising.

GET OUR PRICES.

E. S. HOOPES, BEAVER, PA.

Light Brahmas

Bred to Standard Type. Large, strong in color, superior layers and sure Blue Ribbon Winners my specialty.

J. D. NEVIUS,

No. 7732 Norwood St. Chestnut Hill,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MILLER'S ARE BLUE RIBBON WINNERS!

Columbian Wyandottes 300 youngsters for sale, all bred from Madison Square Garden and Scranton Winners, at reasonable prices.
HARRY B. MILLER, CLARKS SUMMIT, PA.

S. C. White Leghorns, Black Orpingtons, White Holland Turkeys, AND MAMMOTH IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

Plenty of Old and Young Stock for sale at reasonable prices, so write me your wants.
C. C. HERRON, Prop., White Crest Poultry Farm, HOPE, INDIANA

ANDREWS' WHITE WYANDOTTES

Exhibition and Breeding Females. Bred in line from NEW YORK and BOSTON WINNERS now ready. Write for prices and circulars. 17 years a breeder and exhibitor.
J. W. ANDREWS, Box C, DIGHTON, MASS.

CHAS. F. HOMPSON & Co.
BOX 8 LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

R. I. REDS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES
BIRDS READY FOR THE SHOW ROOM.

Write us now what you are going to want. Now is the time to buy. A choice lot of birds at reasonable prices; 200 egg strain; large, healthy, vigorous stock. Pullets and Cockerels all ages; some Pullets now laying. Buy early before the best are sold.

CATALOGUE FREE.

SEND STAMP FOR RED STANDARD.

today we call it a billion dollars and that increase has come in only thirty years growth. In 1868 we exhibited in trios and birds matched in the show pens.

When I sold a trio of Brahmas for \$18.00 I was congratulated by the whole show, and the man who bought them thought he was a fool for making such a purchase. It is never thought as unusual nowadays to ask \$100.00 for a cockerel, or thought foolish to refuse \$125.00 for a cock. The poultry industry is simply keeping up with the times.

Fifty years ago we had few men that could afford high prices to satisfy their pride of possession. Dear reader, you are in prosperous times. You have all the chance in the world to win out if you make use of the opportunity. The best breeds are no better than they were; there is only a larger percentage that score 90 points or better. They are all needed for the demand is greater, and this it is that makes the best ones of this greater number worth so much more than in early days.

The earlier breeders had to wade through a tedious tide of experiences to attain their results. Today, you have the work of the colleges, the advantage of fifty years of experience and the help of a poultry press, which leaves you only to become a student and willing to work and study to succeed. You must raise first-class stock, use the best advertising methods and keep your name constantly before the reading public. Ship stock worth the money you receive, and then each year will your trade and your influence be growing to your satisfaction. This is poultry culture to keep up with the times.

[Note:—Wishing further information in regard to the remarkable Brahma hen of 1876 which laid 313 eggs in one year, we wrote Mr. Felch for further particulars. In the correspondence which followed we received the three letters which are quoted below and which are self-explanatory.—Ed.]

"Editor A. P. W.:—

"What I have stated is the simple fact. The Brahma hen scored at Burlington, under Judge Bacon, 97 points. The Cockerel Pqueenock—Light Brahma—scored under H. S. Ball, 96½, both of them in 1876. That same year the hen, Rebecca, daughter of Moses, laid 313 eggs in 333 days but did not lay again for thirty days.

"The affidavit to the above I have before a Justice of the Peace. The plate I will hunt up and send you, if you like.

"I don't take stock in trap nests. If a hen will lay 250 eggs in trap she would have laid more, if she had her liberty. Hens are nervous and do not brook restraint. Two hundred and thirty-two eggs is the best trapped Brahma I have heard of.

"When Brahmas cooped from February 1st to June 1st, four months, lay an average for eight birds of 88 to 89½ eggs as they do for

me, it is all the record I want. Last May eight laid 200 eggs, or 25 each for the thirty-one days.

"FELCH."

"Editor A. P. W.:—

"My Brahma cock birds go to 12—even 15½ lbs. These last I sold at that weight last spring and I have 10½ lb. two-year-old hens today. But yearlings in November that weigh 9½ lbs. are good ones. I am conscious that the average weights of the females today are not quite up to fifteen years ago, but 9½ lbs. is a nice weight. I do not want Standard weights lowered by any means.

"I sold, last April, a virgin cock at 12 lbs., being then ten months old only. There is no trouble in getting 10 lb. cockerels at eight months or four pounds, to the pair, broilers at 60 days.

"One woman raised me twenty-two to weigh 53 lbs. 10 oz. at sixty-one days, and same birds at 100 days old weighed 107 lbs. These are everyday occurrences. "I. K. FELCH."

"Editor A. P. W.:—

"I am afraid I have got to disappoint you. I cannot find the plate of affidavit. I think you will find I sent it to the Reliable office at Quincy with an article. The facts are as I have stated them, however, the Brahma hen Rebecca did lay 313 eggs in 333 days and no more for the year. I will keep looking; if I find the affidavit here will forward it.

"FELCH."

* * * It takes experience, time, patience and money to grow exhibition specimens that will win in hot competition. Don't expect to buy birds of this quality at market poultry values. * * *

LEST YOU FORGET

Allow us to remind you that we are still breeding the "Triumph" White Wyandottes, and "Ringlets" Barred Plymouth Rocks.

No more Wyandottes for sale, but we can spare a few Barred Rock pullets, just ready to lay.

Eggs for sale after February 1st.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,

Dinsmore & Co., Props.,

KRAMER,

INDIANA

BUFF LEGHORNS

ANNUAL COCKEREL SALE NOW ON.

Fine birds—winners at New York, Trenton, N. J., and Easton, Pa. Best strain in the East—Single Comb—Buff to the skin.

Show Birds a specialty. Eggs for hatching. Males and Females at \$2.00 up. Write to-day.

Maple Hill Farm,

James Kugler, Jr., Route 1, Box K, Frenchtown, N. J.



THE OLD RELIABLE

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Buffalo, N. Y., January 25 to 29, 1910

A card addressed "INTERNATIONAL SHOW" 309 BRISBANE BUILDING, BUFFALO, N. Y., will bring you a Premium List, December 10, 1909.

JUDGING POULTRY

HANDLING AND SELECTING WINNERS IN THE SHOWROOM

J. H. Drevenstedt, Standard Editor

Prior to the Madison Square Garden Poultry Exhibition held in 1891, at New York, the score card system was universally used at all winter shows held in the United States. In England judging by comparison has been in vogue many years, the score card method never having gained a foothold on the other side of the Atlantic. It was not practically available at the one or two day exhibitions held in England. Today at all the larger shows held in the larger cities of the United States, and nearly every other show in the Eastern and Middle States and in the Dominion of Canada, the comparison method of judging is used and bids fair to be in vogue for years to come. At the majority of the smaller shows in the West and North, the score card method is still popular and in no immediate danger of being discarded in favor of comparison judging. As to the relative value or merit of these two systems, it is unnecessary to discuss in an article of this kind. It is a subject that has been threshed out most thoroughly in the poultry press during the past twenty years and the modern poultry exhibitions clearly indicate the trend of public opinion in this matter.

Our subject treats principally on the proper handling and examination of exhibition specimens at poultry shows where fowls are judged by comparison. Some of the suggestions offered are equally applicable where fowls are judged by the score card. The object of both systems is the same, viz; to award prizes to the most meritorious specimens. By one, we arrive at this, by carefully comparing the few best specimens after eliminating the often larger number of less meritorious candidates for the honors; by the other, we score every specimen not disqualified, and allow the footings on the score card to determine the winners.

The rules for cutting for defects and scoring all varieties of poultry are printed in the American Standard of Perfection and will serve as a guide for the judge in marking his "outs" by points on the cards. These will vary according to the interpretation judges place on the various sections, which accounts for the lack of uniformity found in the scores of the same birds

made by different judges. Uniformity of judging by score card system will have to await the millennium, when all poultry judges are absolute masters of the art of scoring and their minds are working in beautiful unison.

But do not for a moment entertain the idea that we believe the comparison system or the judges who apply it so vastly superior to the above as to eliminate the lack of uniformity entirely. Decisions made by judges at comparison shows are subject to criticism and judges differ in their awards the same as they differ at score card shows. Awards made by judges at comparison shows are criticised sometimes justly; at other times unjustly, and this will continue until the race of man is run. Judges also differ in their awards on the same bird at comparison shows, but not quite to such an elastic degree as at score card shows, for they are not handicapped by a system founded on theory, but must depend on their own practical knowledge in arriving at a decision.

Furthermore, this difference of opinion is confined to the winning few only and rarely extends over the many and it is this selection of the few from the many that makes the work of the comparison judge a very serious and painstaking business. It requires a thorough knowledge of the variety he is judging, a possession of confidence in his ability to handle the classes, an absolute indifference as to the ownership of the specimens and a determination to emulate Davy Crockett's advice: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." When he gets through with the job conducted on these lines he can face the crowd and stay with it. The American poultry exhibitor is too good a sportsman to "heckle" the judge who tries to do his duty, even if he has made a mistake or two in his awards. Judges are human; consequently they will commit errors of judgment in tight places where competition is keen. The veteran exhibitor is fully aware of this and wisely takes his medicine. The younger and less sophisticated exhibitor may kick over the traces and "say things" to the judge. If the latter is considerate of the feelings of such disappointed exhibitors he will

take pleasure in going over the classes with his critics and give his reasons for placing the awards. This often buries the grouch and restores good fellowship. It is also one of the rare cases where it pays to be a good fellow.

Assuming the judge is mentally equipped for the job, the only other equipment necessary is a judging stick. The latter may be a metal telescoped two or three jointed affair, or made of two or three short fishing rod joints, or a simple round wooden stick about eighteen to twenty-five inches long. In fact any light stick or cane will answer. The judging stick is used to poke up the birds to make them pose properly in order to get at their correct shape and station. A well-trained bird responds readily to the gentle tap of the stick on the shoulders or under the chin or bill.



The RIGHT WAY to take a bird from the show cage.

In judging Games and Game Bantams such a stick is indispensable in arriving at the correct station or carriage of the bird. Prodding and slapping the bird gently on back, wings and stern will make it stand up and take notice. And the judge will soon notice which bird has been there before; i. e., trained with the stick of its owner to "show off."

The right way to take a bird out of the cage is to gently place the right hand on the shoulder, stroking the back and grasping the left wing firmly with the right hand. Then pull the bird out head foremost. After the bird has been removed from the cage, use the left hand to hold right wing close to the body. Now



The WRONG WAY to take a bird from the show cage.

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At Canada's Imperial Show of 5,000 birds, the Western Ontario at Guelph, my Brahmas won the four firsts and all specials in 1907, also in 1908. They also won the four firsts in 1908 and 1909, at the great Eastern Ontario at Ottawa, also challenge cup in 1909 for the four best birds in the show, 3,000 birds competing. Choice stock for sale. No eggs.

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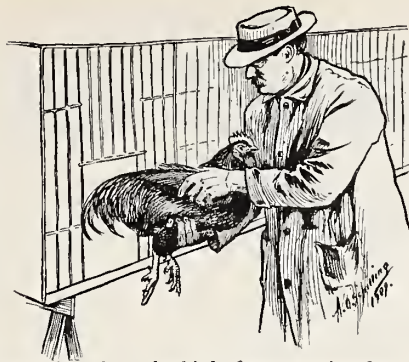
JOSEPH TOLMAN

R. F. D. Box G.

Rockland, Mass.

slip right hand underneath the body and grasp both legs firmly in the right hand, using the fore-finger to separate the thighs. With the left hand the different sections can then be spread, plumed and explored. Begin with comb and head and follow with neck, back, tail and wings. Breast and body can be examined more closely by placing bird on its sides. Mark a good bird X, a better one XX, and extra good one XXX and the best XXXX when determining color. Poor specimens can be eliminated by marking them "O," which means out. When the roundup comes very few XXXX will be found, but these usually prove to be the winners if they "shape up" on the final handling, which is done with the judging stick. The comb often plays an important part in settling close decisions. Color points being equal, shape decides the award always. Where shape is superior and color is somewhat lacking in a specimen, the old rule, "Shape makes the breed, color the variety," must not be lost sight of. This is especially true with white breeds or varieties. Do not let a XXXX bird in color blind your judgment and award it a prize if the type is not there. The bird with the type characteristic of the breed, albeit a XX or XXX bird in color, may be the superior specimen when measured by the American Standard of Perfection, the only correct guide to judge by.

With parti-colored varieties the judge should follow the same rule, but with due regard for the value of fine barring, lacing and penciling in exceptionally fine colored specimens. To reproduce an even colored narrow barred Plymouth Rock is an art and due consideration must be given to such, but a shapeless Bared Ply-



How to HOLD the bird after removing from the show cage.

mouth Rock, small and under Standard weight, no matter how grand the color, should not get the judge "up in the air" and lead him to award it the blue ribbon over birds of type and size, albeit the color may be many points removed from that of a shapeless feathered star.

The same rule holds good with Silver Wyandottes. Breeders all want magnificent lacing of the feathers on breast, back and wings, but they do not want a long-backed, pinch-headed, black-backed specimen to masquerade as a Wyandotte. Light Brahmas have advanced greatly in color and at our large shows it is a rare thing to see males and females with poor hackles, tails and wings. But type in the Brahmas is all important. The tendency to award Cochins shaped and feathered Brahmas prizes because of intense color points ought to be discontinued. There is no excuse for it in this twentieth century of ours. It is the same with Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Minorcas; in fact, nearly all other breeds.

Type rules the roost. Under the new Standard, especially, shape receives a greater allotment of points which makes it imperative that judges familiarize themselves thoroughly with the correct type of each and every variety fowl they pass upon. Disqualifying specimens is another "touchy" subject. Some judges throw out specimens for very trivial defects because an arbitrary Standard gives them the power to do so. They forget, however, that the same Standard admonishes them to give the bird the benefit of all reasonable doubt. To dig into the shanks, to see whether a stub of

a feather once flourished there, to use a magnifying glass to discover an embryo feather, to put a sheet of paper between a lopped comb and the skull to find whether the comb really touches the skull, may be fine hairsplitting judging, but it is ridiculous in a true fancier's eyes. Give the poor little bird a chance always. It is well to look for the good qualities first, the bad ones, if any, will not affect or prejudice the judge's mind sufficiently then to lose sight of the meritorious sections. Judges should take out, handle and examine every bird in a class, unless positively unworthy of consideration. It will satisfy exhibitors far better to do this, even if in many instances it appears unnecessary to handle some specimens.

Judges should also do their own marking on the judge's card with an indelible pencil and verify the number on card with number on coop of winning specimen before turning signed card in to secretary. It is well to put the number of leg band down also.

REQUISITES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GOOD EGGS

As requisites for the production of good eggs and marketing them in good condition the following may be mentioned:

1. Hens that produce not only a goodly number of eggs but eggs of moderately large size (weighing 2 ounces each on an average). Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, and Leghorns or Minorcas that are used on egg farms are varieties that may be expected to do this.
2. Good housing, regular feeding and watering, and above all clean dry nests.
3. Daily gathering of eggs, and, when the temperature is above 80° F., gathering twice a day.
4. The confining of all broody hens as soon as discovered.
5. The rejection as doubtful of all eggs found in a nest that was not visited the previous day. Such eggs should be used at home, where each may be broken separately.
6. The placing of all summer eggs, as soon as gathered, in the coolest place available.
7. The prevention at all times of moisture in any form coming in contact with the eggshells.
8. The disposal of young cockerels before they begin to annoy the hens. Also the selling or confining of old male birds from the time hatching is over until cool weather in fall.
9. The using of cracked and dirty as well as small eggs at home. Such eggs, if consumed when fresh, are perfectly wholesome, but when marketed are discriminated against and are likely to become an entire loss.
10. The marketing of all eggs at least once a week, and oftener when convenience allows.
11. Keeping eggs as cool and dry as possible while on the way to town and while in country stores.
12. Keeping eggs away from musty cellars or bad odors.
13. The use of strong, clean cases and good fillers.
14. The shipping of eggs to the final market at least once a week and as much oftener as possible. (Circular 140 B. of A. I., U. S. Dept. of Agri.)



Second Prize Hen at Madison Square Garden Show, 1907. Bred, raised and exhibited by C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass. A good specimen of the type of color and barring of a Latham Exhibition Female.—Ed.

BEST FOR THE TABLE

Conducted by

Helen T. Woods.

"The woman's cause is man's,
They rise or sink together,
Dwarfed or God-like, bond or free,
If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,
How shall men grow?" —Tennyson



THE COMFORT and welfare of the human race are to a large extent in the hands of women and in the up-building of the home we find our best field for action. If the dull routine of household cares has made the art of home-making an irksome task it is because of failure on our part to fully realize the importance of home life.

Are we not all interested in the value of wholesome food and its relation to our different physical needs? Yet in how many American homes is it taken for granted that any one can cook? The great majority who either undertake willingly or have the responsibility of providing three square meals a day thrust upon them, are totally ignorant of the first simple principles of cooking. And not infrequently do we make a burden of that which should be not alone useful but a dainty and delightful art as well.

Most poultry women have an abundance of eggs at their disposal and with the possible exception of milk, where can we find an article of food, high in nutritive value, so useful in the preparation of various dishes as well as being of much value served separately.

A greater consumption of eggs and poultry would mean better health and less expense in many homes and we invite the co-operation of our readers in presenting in these columns each month such receipts as are satisfying and wholesome to the inner man and a delight to the eye as well.

When we have learned how best to nourish the human body, supplying its needs as skillfully as we do those of other intricate mechanisms, our three score years and ten will be years of better work and saner enjoyment.

THANKSGIVING

When Thanksgiving really comes each year, no matter how we have planned to omit the usual feasting, tradition asserts itself and we decide on Roast Turkey as indispensable. What matter if we must live economically three hundred and sixty four days of the year, we will feast on the one remaining day. There are few of us, indeed, who do not, when counting up our mercies, find much to be thankful for. Let us then approach the season of Thanksgiving with hearts full of thankfulness, that barns

and storehouses are bursting with plenty, though they be not ours. Certain we are that there is less of strife and more of comfort and truth in the world than in years gone by, and we may look forward with hope of still better things.

SELECTING THE TURKEY.

In selecting the turkey do not try to economize by getting too small a bird. Ten pounds will be found little enough as the smaller the bird the greater amount of waste. The feet and shanks of a young turkey are soft and the skin feels smooth and if the end of the breast bone is gristle and bends easily the bird is not over a year old; after that, the cartilage hardens into bone. If one is sufficiently fortunate to have their own turkeys or to order one direct from a farmer, it will improve the flavor greatly to have the bird dry picked and drawn soon after. Wash carefully and if possible remove the tendons from the legs. This will improve the leg or "drumstick" making it as juicy and desirable as the "second joint." After cutting carefully through the skin of the leg at the hock joint, take the tendons one at a time, with a skewer and they can be readily drawn out.

Begin to dress the bird by rubbing salt over the inside of the cavity of the body and the space caused by the removal of the crop. Fill these with a well seasoned dressing but be careful not to fill too full as in cooking the dressing swells and will not be so light if allowance is not made for this. Sew up skin carefully covering in the cavities and draw the pinions close to the sides of the bird. Draw the drumsticks tightly together, pressing them back against the breast with the ends through the opening into the inside. This will not only broaden the appearance of the breast but by the close contact keep the juices in the usually dry lower joints.

LARDING THE BIRD

Use a trussing needle and thread it with long match-like strips of fat salt pork. Insert this about one fourth of an inch deep in the breast near the upper part of the wing. Draw it up and across from one side of the breast to the other, leaving short ends on either side and two inches or more of the pork strip directly across the breast bone. Continue these strips about three fourths of an inch apart until the entire breast and legs of bird are covered, inserting fresh strips of pork as often as needed. Rub salt over the entire outer surface of the bird and spread over it one tablespoonful of butter thoroughly mixed with the same amount of flour. Place the bird on a rack in the dripping pan in a hot oven. After the first half hour baste and diminish the heat. A ten pound turkey will require about three and one half hours steady heat and should be basted at least every twenty minutes, dredging with flour after each basting. It should come from the oven tender and juicy all over with no dry or hard joints. Use parsley or celery tips for a garnish and two small rosy apples may be placed on the ends of the drumsticks with good effect.

PLAIN BREAD STUFFING

½ cupful melted butter
2 cups grated bread crumbs (½ white, ½ entire wheat bread)
½ cup hot milk
Salt, pepper and sage

Add the butter to the crumbs and heat. Moisten with the milk and add the seasoning. Whole oysters may be

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

We have birds on hand which will win for somebody.

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added to this if desired, but long cooking does not improve the flavor or digestibility of oysters and is therefore undesirable.

To use chestnuts, blanch and boil them and press through a ricer and add to the plain bread stuffing.

CRANBERRY SAUCE.

- 1 qt. cranberries
- 2 cups sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. water

Cover and cook for ten minutes—long cooking makes them bitter—skim and cool. This is the best rule we have tried in making cranberry sauce. The berries keep their rich color perfectly and the flavor is not lost.

INDIVIDUAL OMELET

- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon cold water
- Salt and pepper

To the yolk of egg add the water and seasoning. Beat lightly and pour into a small buttered pan. When beginning to set spread the stiffly beaten white of egg over it and roll carefully. These should be slightly browned and served individually on squares of buttered toast. The above makes an equally attractive dish when made in one omelet, using four eggs and a correspondingly greater amount of water and seasoning.

LUNCHEON SOUFFLE

- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1 scant cup sweet milk
- 2 eggs
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese (or minced ham or chicken)
- Salt and pepper

Mix the butter and flour and place on stove until it bubbles. Then add the milk and seasoning. If cheese is used, add it and stir until melted, then the egg yolks. Remove from the stove, cool slightly and fold in the stiffly beaten white of eggs. Place in a buttered dish in a pan of hot water and bake about thirty minutes or until nicely browned. Serve at once.

STUFFED EGGS

- 6 eggs
- 1 cup chopped ham with a little chicken or tongue
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika and mustard and salt mixed
- A few drops onion juice
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cream sauce
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup buttered bread crumbs

Place the eggs in water just under the boiling point for half an hour. Remove the shells and halve the whites evenly. Mash the yolks fine, add the chopped meats and seasonings. With this mixture fill and press together the halves of the eggs. Put one half of the sauce in a shallow baking dish, place the eggs in the sauce and pour the remainder of it over them. Sprinkle the buttered crumbs over top and place the dish in the oven until the eggs are re-heated. Serve at once.

MACARON SOUFFLE

- 1 pint milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups crushed macaroons
- 3 eggs
- 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Scald the milk in a double boiler, add the yolks of eggs mixed with the sugar, stirring until thickened. Add the gelatine, having previously softened it in one-fourth cup of cold water, and the vanilla extract. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and turn the mixture into a chilled mould. Serve, when cold and set, with thin cream. Chocolate Souffle may be made in the same manner using two squares of chocolate instead of the crushed macaroons. It would require slightly more sugar.

VELVET SPONGE CAKE

- 4 eggs
 - 2 cups sugar
 - $\frac{2}{3}$ cup boiling water
 - 2 cups flour
 - 2 teaspoons baking powder
 - 1 teaspoon vanilla and lemon mixed
 - A little salt
- Beat the yolks of eggs until creamy and add the sugar gradually. On this

pour the boiling water. Stir well and add the flour and baking powder. Fold in the well-beaten whites of egg and the flavoring. Pour in two small or one large cake pan and sprinkle sugar over the top. Bake in a moderate oven. This cake is better when one or two days old.

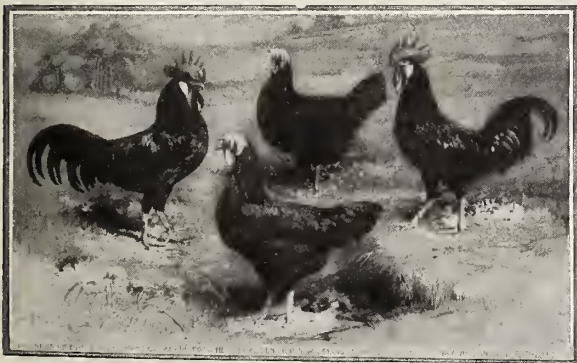
PLAIN FROSTING FOR VELVET SPONGE CAKE

To the white of one egg, stiffly beaten, add one tablespoon cold water and stiffen to the proper consistency with pulverized sugar. Flavor. One half cup of shredded cocoanut added to this makes a delicious cocoanut frosting.

CANNED EGGS FROM ENGLAND

An interesting feature of the egg market and one which deserves some attention, is the recent importation of a quantity of frozen eggs in cans from British points. These are in 45 lb. cans, the eggs originating in Russia, but broken out and frozen in England. The goods show fine quality and we understand the price is about 20c a pound. This is higher than domestic frozen eggs are worth at present. A pound of eggmeat represents about a dozen eggs. The canned egg trade has increased materially in this country of late years and it is quite possible that the quantity put away this season is greater in proportion to the eggs stored in the shell than it has been before. The frozen eggs serve a good purpose in bakers' trade. We understand also that the business in desiccated eggs is increasing and that manufacturers are putting the goods up in smaller packages for family use. We note the importation of 985 cases of eggs by steamer Minnetonka from London as reported in manifest of that steamer, but have not yet found these goods on the market and cannot say whether they are shell eggs or frozen eggs in cans; we presume them to be the latter.—New York Produce Review and American Creamery.

Mr. Reader! Are you interested in those **LARGE WHITE EGGS?** Yes! Then: **STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN.**



S. C. Black Minorcas hold the record for laying Larger Eggs and More of Them than any other variety.

I am the largest exclusive breeder of this variety in the United States, and have more New York winners on my yards than any breeder in the United States or Canada.

I am not selling out or offering for sale every bird on my yards, but I have for sale a fine lot of Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

FRANK McGRANN, Prop., WHATGLEN FARM, Box 417, LANCASTER, PA.

MAKE-UP OF THE RHODE ISLAND REDS

OBSERVATIONS OF AN EXPERIENCED BREEDER WHO COMBINES PRACTICAL EGG FARM VALUES WITH SHOW ROOM QUALITY IN THE POPULAR REDS

William S. Harris, Mansfield, Mass.



ABOUT 1893 when it began to get noised about that a certain new-old breed of fowls, the Rhode Island Reds, had features that were worthy of investigation owing to their heavy laying qualities, large brown eggs, hardiness, etc., I became sufficiently interested to investigate.

Up to that time I had been trying first one and another of the so-called "all around" practical breeds and not being rooted in any old ruts I immediately began to study into the merits of the Reds then common on farms in my part of Massachusetts and in nearby Rhode Island, and I bred them side by side with the other breeds I was then keeping. The result was that I abandoned my other varieties and for the last twelve years have been breeding Rhode Island Reds exclusively, establishing a substantial egg farm with 1500 Reds and catering to the best hotel trade in Boston.

In regard to the make-up of the Rhode Island Reds, it seems to me that there is very little to add to what has already been said on this subject but as my experience has been asked I will give it for what it is worth and will try to tell what I know of the ever-interesting Rhode Island Reds.

A breeder who has bred thousands

of Rhode Island Reds each year for a dozen years or more has little, if any, doubt of their origin. For during the first few years of breeding them it was a common occurrence for the different breed types to crop out. Occasionally one would come that would be a perfect specimen of the Dorking in shape, with flesh-colored legs, (English breed). Then again one of the Hamburg type, (Dutch breed). The Leghorn shape often appeared (Mediterranean breed), again the Games' shape would frequently show as also the Cochins (Asiatic breed) and last of all the form of the Plymouth Rock appeared. (American Class).

During all these years I have never noticed any evidence of Polish or French blood in the Reds. Shape is what determines the breed. So it is a comparatively easy matter for an observing breeder to find out what is back of a breed. From a breeder's view-point the evidence goes to show that the R. I. Reds are made up of a happy combination of blood and mingling of types from the following breeds:—Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Games and Cochins. This combination has given the Reds a rugged constitution. The best of what is in the breeds named has been retained, the objectional features have been nearly eradicated. It is seldom now, after all these years of systematic and careful breeding

that any of the different breed types appear. Crossing widely different strains or the introduction of new blood from a very strong strain would probably result in throwing a few with characteristics of the early ancestors of the variety.

Selection in breeding and understanding and application of the Standard of the Reds has given us a fowl that is not exceeded by any in beauty and profitability and birds of ideal shape.

I am opposed to any change in the Standard of Reds except to have ticking in hackle of both male and female. I would also prefer a 5 1/2 pound pullet.

Other changes would cause too many show-room birds. For instance if the Standard allowed smut in under-color the show-room would be flooded, with show birds, and the interest in Reds would soon die out.

The difficulty in getting good ones is what keeps up the interest in any variety and scarcity is what makes the high prices. Any breed that throws any great percentage of really good ones is short-lived.

C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass., originator and breeder of as fine a strain of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets as has ever been created, has honored American Poultry World with a yearly contract. It took Mr. Latham a dozen years or more to build up a prize winning strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks that could win "a full share" of the highest honors at the world's greatest Barred Rock exhibitions, New York and Boston, but he did it and he has continued to win year after year. Mr. Latham is as straight as a shingle, is a gentleman and fancier first and a poultryman and salesman afterwards. See his business announcement in this issue, also photo-illustration showing sample quality of the Latham strain of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks.

"Old reliable" E. L. Miles, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y., for a quarter of a century one of the leading breeders of highest quality exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks becomes a display advertiser in A. P. W. with our first number—to our lasting credit and to the benefit of A. P. W. readers. Mr. Miles sells birds at \$5.00 to \$50.00 each, that on the average are worth twice the money. We know this to be a fact. They are his hobby. He devotes practically all of his time to their production and he is not satisfied unless his customers are well pleased. Write him any day and you will get a prompt and trustworthy answer.

The friends and admirers of Black Minorcas should be legion! No more vigorous fowl lives and few that are more productive in egg yield. Best of all as regards egg yield, they lay the kind of "big, white eggs" that average six and seven to the pound—they are that big and heavy. In this issue of A. P. W. will be found the business announcements of such well-known and reliable Black Minorca breeders as Chas. G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind., O. E. Remsen, Annapolis, Md., F. J. Eysaman, Heuvelton, N. Y., Jos. G. Krenn, Syracuse, N. Y., and others. Look up their advertisements and write for latest catalogues or circulars, mentioning A. P. W.



WIBLE'S White Rocks and White Wyandottes

Can furnish high quality show birds and breeders at reasonable prices bred from our winners at the great Kansas City show. Write for circular.

WIBLE BROS., Box B, Chanute, Kansas

Lisk's White Wyandottes

Win at Chicago, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Easton, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo

and many other large shows. I have the best stock I ever raised. Fine snow white blocky cockerels for sale. Prices right.

FRED C. LISK, Box L, Romulus, N.Y.

Greystone White Rocks

Champions at Madison Square Garden means champions of the world; four out of six champions at last three shows

GRAND BREEDERS AND SHOW BIRDS FOR SALE
GREYSTONE POULTRY FARM, F. H. Davey, Mgr., Yonkers, N.Y.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Originator of Wolverine bred to lay strain. Can furnish exhibition or breeding stock that will please you or money refunded

J. A. HAGEMAN,

Box Am.,

CHARLOTTE, MICH.

SYMPOSIUM ON PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING

(Continued from page 19)

"Depends on size of flock; one hundred hens, 400 sq. ft., twelve hens, 100 sq. ft." W. H. Withington.

It is worth while to note that that Messrs. Almy, Smith, Curtiss and Foster, all men who are engaged chiefly in producing eggs and poultry-meat for market, give the least house space per bird, ranging from 2 sq. ft. to 5 sq. ft. The space is limited to save labor and cost of housing; apparently it does not affect health and vigor or the practice would not be continued. Health, vigor and vitality are essential to the production of market poultry and eggs. Note that in answer to next question three of these utility men want free range. This in a measure offsets limited house room.

3.—Do you prefer free range or yards for fowls? If yards, how large and how many square feet yard room per bird?

"Free range." F. W. C. Almy.

"Free range." W. H. Carr.

"Free range" J. H. Curtiss.

"Yards. My yards are about 20 x 60, for fifty birds." C. E. Foster.

"Yards. 50 x 200 for fifty birds." J. W. Parks.

"For breeders, yards 16 x 80. For

layers, free range." T. C. Punderford.

"Yards 200 ft. x 20 ft. Large flocks for laying, free range." W. H. Withington.

"Would prefer free range, or would have yards as large as possible but not less than 15 sq. ft. per hen." H. D. Smith.

"I get better results from yarded fowls when properly supplied with plenty of green stuff." J. C. Jodrey.

"To each house I have a yard $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in size. This gives each bird about 726 sq. ft., almost a space of 27 ft. square per bird." C. C. Heron.

"We yard breeders about seven months of the year, giving them free range five months during summer and fall when not mated for breeding." C. F. Thompson.

4.—How do you mate your breed-

ers for the best results in fertility? State ages preferred of male and females and how mated. Also give number of females to one male.

"Cockerels to yearling hens. Twelve females to one male." W. H. Carr.

"A year old male for pullets and a cockerel for year old hens, with twenty-five to forty females to one male, with extra males to put in if the eggs become infertile." H. D. Smith.

"Matured, vigorous cockerel mated to year old hens or mature pullets. About 8 to 12 females to one male." J. C. Jodrey.

"One cockerel for fifteen pullets. Would prefer cockerels with pullets for best fertility." J. H. Curtiss.

"Cock and pullets, cockerel and hens. From six to twelve, depending on male. Large pens, one male to every ten hens." W. H. Withington.

"I put 50 females with three males



Colony Poultry Houses on the plant of F. W. C. Almy, Tiverton 4-Corners. R. I.

\$400,000,000 WORTH OF EGGS!!!

Mr. Poultryman:—Uncle Sam says the annual Egg crop is worth \$400,000,000! And that the value of Poultry and Eggs produced this year will exceed \$700,000,000!! Did you get **your** share of this money? If not, why not?

Milo M. Hastings, until recently the **Commercial Poultry Expert for the United States Government**, has written a Poultry Book: "The Dollar Hen." This book is a complete, thorough and concise work of 222 pages, containing over 106,000 words, also several charts, maps, etc. The purpose of this book is to tell the reader:—

HOW TO MAKE MONEY RAISING POULTRY and NOT HOW TO LOSE IT

"The Dollar Hen" is not a "boom" poultry book. It tells as much about what **not** to do as what to do. It thoroughly discusses every phase of the poultry business, and tells how money can be made or may be lost. It gives a full account of all methods and systems of poultry raising as taught by private individuals. Mr. Hastings does not advocate complicated and expensive methods; in fact, he found such to be universal money losers.

As a Government Expert

As a Government Expert Mr. Hastings investigated all the various private systems, patent feeds, and so called poultry secrets. He visited the great successful poultry farming districts of Petaluma, Little Compton, Watertown, the South Shore and other regions—some wholly unknown to the poultry press—and gathered from all these sources the best ideas and most profitable practices.

From his long practical experience on farm, poultry plant, with state Experiment Station work and Federal service, and with his unprecedented opportunity to get at the actual facts of the poultry industry, Mr. Hastings has laid out a typical money making poultry plant, called

THE DOLLAR HEN FARM

and has described the various necessary adaptations for different localities and conditions.

THE DOLLAR HEN TELLS ABOUT:

The Hen's Ancestors, The Causes of Poultry Diseases, Grading, Packing and Storage of Poultry Products, The Fattening Methods of the Big Packers, Cooperative Egg Marketing Subjects of Vital Interest to Every Poultryman.

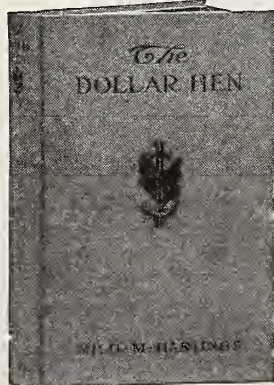
The Dollar Hen brings out some ideas that are novel and valuable to all poultrymen: American Poultry Advocate.

THE DOLLAR HEN is a real book, substantially bound—not a paper-bound pamphlet of "System," "Secrets," or "Methods," but a book worth several dollars of any poultryman's money. THE DOLLAR HEN has a vast fund of real, practical information that can not be elsewhere secured. And think of it! You can have this authoritative and complete guide to profitable poultry production, postpaid, for only \$1.00. And if you'll order now, mentioning this publication, we will include the POULTRY DIGEST for one year. Remember, we guarantee THE DOLLAR HEN to give entire satisfaction. Order to-day.

POULTRY DIGEST PUB. CO., 57-C Ann St., NEW YORK CITY



MILO M. HASTINGS



There are no exaggerated get-rich-quick schemes discussed. It is plain common-sense from cover to cover and is well worth reading by any one that wants to learn the facts about the poultry business: Inland Poultry Journal.

It is the best book for the beginner that has lately appeared because it deals in straight facts without theorizing. What it says has been worked out in the poultry yard. Miller Purvis, Editor of Poultry.

Poultry Press Endorses the Dollar Hen

Why spend several dollars per hen for housing when Mr. Hastings teaches you the construction of a system of housing that has been eminently successful and costs only thirty cents per hen?

Why pay high prices for theoretically "balanced rations" when a practical food chemist who has personally investigated the work of a score of experiment stations has found the most profitable poultry rations to be as simple as the corn and alfalfa diet of a Kansas steer?

Why invest money in patent "systems," patent feeds, plans, remedies, etc., of little or no value, or capable of only local application, when a Government Expert who has investigated the industry throughout the United States and Canada has proven the worth or worthlessness of these things and tells you how to apply this knowledge to your particular circumstances and climate?

Why waste money and time experimenting with poultry when for a very small sum you can buy a complete guide to profitable poultry production? Why not make money at some one else's expense? The Dollar Hen tells you how in plain, simple language, and proves every statement made. Remember you are getting facts and figures that cost the U. S. Government thousands of dollars.





Curtain-front Poultry House used by J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa.

all running together. Eggs run to 90 per cent. fertile. One year cocks with pullets; cockerels with hens." C. E. Foster.

"Males not over one year. We also prefer fully matured pullets to old hens. Give 20 to 25 females to one male on range and not more than 8 to 10, if yarded." F. W. C. Almy.

"Mate two year old hens to good vigorous cockerels and cocks with pullets, but have no objection to a good well developed cockerel being mated to mature pullets. I like about fifteen females to male, and mostly

use two males alternately to twenty-five hens for best results." J. W. Parks.

"Select only birds that have been healthy from hatch to maturity and that are of Standard weight. We consider early hatched cockerels and pullets as good for breeders as older birds, if matured early enough to lay by November 1st. We mate twelve females with one male." C. F. Thompson.

"I place fifteen S. C. W. Leghorns to the yard and eleven Black Orpingtons. In mating my yards with S. C.

W. Leghorns I select a large, vigorous cock bird with pure plumage, good carriage of tail, yellow legs and bill, good size comb well shaped and not too thin, and a medium back. I mate with him fifteen pullets of good shape, with legs well apart and good length, good long back and well spread tail with not too high carriage." C. C. Herron.

"Yearlings or two year olds in females and early hatched cockerels mated to both. For general utility purposes, fifteen females to one male. In special matings, not over four females to obtain best results." T. C. Punderford.

5.—What do you consider the best ration for breeding birds and how would you feed them?

"We feed largely on corn and wheat and their by-products, giving other grain such as barley and oats for a change. Feed mash once a day, whole grain once. We feed green cut bone, such vegetables as cabbage, using some cut clover during the winter." C. F. Thompson.

"Mash of cornmeal, bran, stock-feed, and scraps, with whole grain feedings of corn, oats, wheat and barley." J. H. Curtiss.

"Mixture of whole grains. Hopper fed." W. H. Carr.

"Hard grain, during breeding season, corn, wheat, oats, barley and cabbage." C. E. Foster.

"Hard grain A. M. and P. M. Dry

QUALITY! ————— QUALITY! ————— QUALITY!

CALDWELL'S BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

Of course you are looking for quality when buying day old chicks, then place your order for **WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS**, which have the famous Fishel "Best in the World" blood lines in greatest purity. Our foundation was laid with the best of Fishel blood and nothing else

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

R. C. CALDWELL,

CATALOGUE FREE.

Box 102-A,

NO STOCK FOR SALE.

LYNDON, ROSS CO., OHIO

The Peerless "Ringlets"

True to their tradition, are again Great Winners at New York

At the Imperial Madison Square Garden Show, 1909,

E. B. Thompson's Barred Plymouth Rocks

Win First and Third and Special Prizes on Exhibition Pens; Special Prize Cock; Special Prize Cockerel; Numerous Specials on Hens and Pullets, and the Harding \$50.00 Challenge Silver Cup offered for Best Exhibition Pen.

The race at this 1909 New York Show was a Marathon for Speed and Quality. My First Prize Silver Cup Exhibition Pen was declared by Expert Opinion to be the Finest Ever Shown—a Paragon of Perfection—and Created a Sensation as the Finished Achievement in Modern Barred Rock Breeding.

The "Ringlets" Are Always Imitated—But Never Equaled.

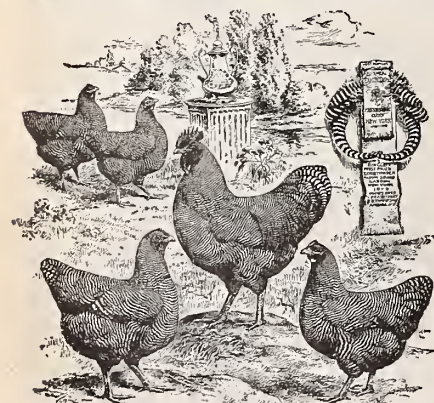
They Are First in Record, First in Quality, and First in Popularity.

Their Record at New York for 22 Years is GOLD LINED—it is a Calendar of Successive Victories Demonstrating Step by Step Their Irresistible Advance towards the World's Absolute Leadership.

The Enormous Prestige of the "Ringlets," Created by Superlative Quality, Has Made Them the Standard by Which All Other Barred Rocks Are Judged.

I Now Have on My Farm the Largest and Finest Lot of Superior Exhibition and Breeding Birds I Ever Owned. They Show the "Ringlets" Barring and the Sharp Contrasting Colors that Win Under All Judges.

Richly Illustrated 58 Page Catalogue mailed upon request, it is full of original pictures of New York Winners From Life, 1,000 Grand Breeding and Exhibition Cockerels for sale. Elegant Hens and Pullets in any number. Show Birds Fit to Win in Any Competition. You may have the product of my skill reaped by 30 Years Experience at reasonable prices. Your wants will have my best and personal attention.



"Ringlets" First Prize Exhibition Pen and Winners of Sweepstakes, Silver Cup at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1909.

(See my other Ad. on Back Cover)

E. B. Thompson, Lock Box 330 **Amenia, New York**

mash in hoppers. Green food at 10 A. M." W. H. Withington.

"One-half barley, one-half wheat and a prepared scratch food, alternated in morning, ground green bone and different green foods at noon, also alternated, and one-half cracked corn and one-half oats at night." T. C. Punderford.

"Three parts cracked corn, one part barley and one part oats in litter night and morning. Cold weather, whole corn at night with dry mash all the time made of equal parts corn meal, ground oats and middlings with one part beef scraps until the pullets get to laying, then one-half part. Green stuff, charcoal, grit and shells and water all the time." H. D. Smith.

"Mash, 'balanced ration'; oats, wheat, corn. At present am feeding dry mash in hoppers with good success. While, to be frank, I lean a little towards the moist mash, as experience shows we get a little better results. Grain in litter, very little corn in summer time." J. W. Parks.

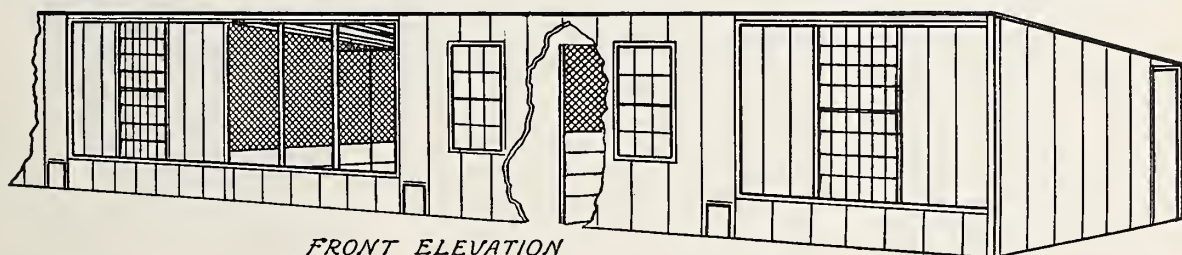
"I find the following method good for egg production and get eggs of high quality, whole wheat in litter in morning about one quart to 15 head. Corn meal one fourth part, wheat bran (or shorts) one half, ground oats one fourth, mixed with water, add one pint of beef scrap to 15 birds,

feed this at noon and a little shelled corn at night. Keep green stuff before them at all times, give all the green bone they will clean up twice a week. I keep my yards green with rye all the year around, sowing it in the fall and early spring then again about July." C. C. Herron.

6.—What do you consider the best ration for egg production and how would you feed it?

"Good mash in morning and mixed grain constantly before them with plenty of green food and grit. The daily mash varies somewhat according to season. It is prepared in a large cast-iron cook kettle capable of holding about sixty gallons, and for the morning supply about 5½ pails (capacity each about fourteen quarts) of cracked corn are first placed in the cooker with about fifteen per cent corn meal and thoroughly boiled, being allowed to cook until the cracked corn is quite soft. To this is added about 5½ pails of wheat bran, two quarts of old process linseed meal, one quart of fine ground oyster shell, about three pints of fine ground raw bone meal and about 12 per cent good high protein beef scrap. These last ingredients are not added until the corn has been well cooked, and the mixing is usually finished either just before or just after supper time. The mash is thoroughly worked over

in the kettle with a post hole shovel having an iron shod handle. To mix this mash to fairly firm consistency, well blended, requires the exercise of considerable muscle. After it is thoroughly mixed the kettle is covered and the mash allowed to cook in its own heat until morning feeding time. Even in severe winter weather the mash comes out of this kettle piping hot in the morning. The mixed grain is usually a mixture of cracked corn, whole corn, wheat and oats, the mixture being about 50 per cent corn in the summer season and a considerably larger percentage of corn in cold weather. The growing chicks, after they are old enough to eat cracked corn, receive the same morning mash ration as the laying stock. In springtime, when plenty of refuse fish from the fisheries at Tiverton can be had for 25c a barrel it is extensively used in the mash in place of the beef scrap, almost exclusively in the case of mash used for young stock, but with laying fowls care is taken not to feed a sufficient amount of fish to taste the eggs. Fresh waste fish well cooked is considered especially desirable as a food for growing chickens. When fish is used it is thoroughly cooked by boiling before the grain is added. The winter mash for laying stock varies according to the available grain sup-



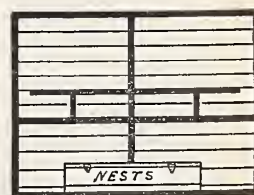
FRONT ELEVATION



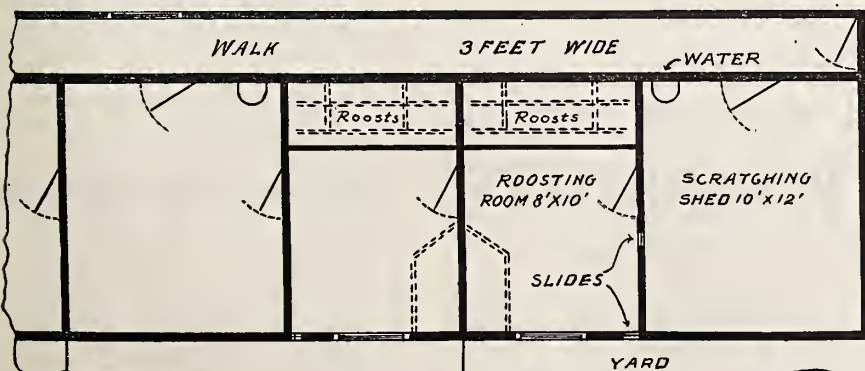
PARTITION BETWEEN SHEDS



PARTITION BETWEEN PENS



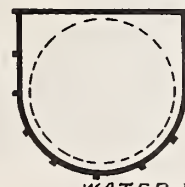
REAR OF ROOSTING ROOM



GROUND PLAN



NEST BOXES



WATER PAN & HOLDER



ply, but is usually made up about as follows: Bran and ground oats or oat feed, equal parts; with sufficient coarse meal and cracked corn to make the mash dry and crumbly. From 12 to 20 per cent beef scrap is added and from 40 to 50 per cent cooked cut clover or vegetables are added. Green food or vegetables are not fed in the mash in the summer season when the fowls have free range on grass land." F. W. C. Almy.

"Breeding ration and green bone. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. for a hen." W. H. Withington.

"Corn, wheat and oats twice a day, mixed or alternately, in litter, with a dry mash in hopper all the time. Dry mash formula: Wheat bran, 200 lbs.; yellow corn meal, 100 lbs.; gluten feed, 100 lbs.; wheat middlings (red dog), 100 lbs.; linseed meal, (old process) 100 lbs.; fine ground meat meal, 100 lbs. Mix well and feed dry." C. E. Foster.

"Would feed the same as breeding stock except at noon would give scalded mash made of different ground grains." T. C. Punderford.

"Mixture of whole grains, about equal parts corn, oats, and wheat hopper fed. Beef scrap in separate hopper." W. H. Carr.

"Change and variety of food, close attention to health of birds, plenty of exercise by feeding in deep litter. By wintering only healthy, vigorous stock find no trouble in getting strong, fertile eggs and a good yield. Do not believe in feeding to force egg production as it injures vitality of birds and fertility." C. F. Thompson.

* * * When eight to twelve pound chickens are worth from 25 to 35 cents a pound alive, at wholesale, AS MEAT, isn't it time to include utility values in the American Standard of Perfection? * * *

THE COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION EXHIBITS AT THE BOSTON SHOW

A new feature which will no doubt prove interesting and profitable to the poultry breeder who visits the next Boston show will be the exhibit from the several Agricultural Colleges. The Experiment Stations will have on exhibition, plans, charts, etc., giving valuable information, and the poultry college department will send live specimens of fowls raised at the college and the bird from these colleges will compete together independent of the regular open classes. The premium list of the big show will soon be issued and from enquiries already received the next Boston show promises to be even greater than ever before. Premium lists may be obtained from the secretary, W. B. Atherton, 30 Broad street Boston, Mass.

A. A. Carver, Proprietor of Highland Poultry Farm, Chardon, Ohio, and breeder of Carver's Queen Quality Rhode Island Reds, sends us a letter from one of his customers reporting remarkable results from a shipment of 45 eggs to Mrs. R. F. McManus, of Dayton, Ohio. These eggs were hatched in an incubator and 45 chickens were hatched, of which she raised 37, among which were 33 pullets. Mrs. McManus' letter states that the birds raised were of exceptional quality and that she would not take \$100 for 20 of the chicks—all of which were obtained from \$5.00 worth of eggs. Mr. Carver's birds have farm range and are healthy and vigorous. He will be pleased to quote prices and send information, if you will mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.



Conducted by

Prince T. Woods, M. D.

[EDITORIAL NOTE:—This department will be devoted to all matters pertaining to poultry health and hygiene. Questions asked by subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given (not for publication). If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.—Ed.]

PARAGRAPHS ON OPEN-AIR METHODS

Open-air methods are among the most valuable of the newer assets in the poultryman's working capital.

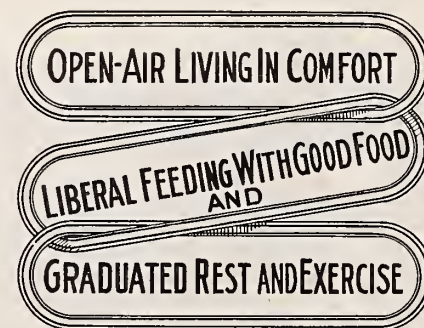
Wrong living is more to be feared than germs. Right living is better and more potent than dosing or doctoring. Simple, common sense care and open-air methods mean right living for poultry.

Fresh-open-air twenty-four hours each day will do more to prevent and cure poultry diseases than a whole store full of drugs.

Open-air methods are practically of universal application. In any place that poultry can be successfully kept fresh open air can be had without cost.

To be successful with open-air methods MAKE THE FOWLS COMFORTABLE. Roosting in the trees is not comfort in bad weather. Provide an open-front house with tight sides, roof and north end. Chilling drafts about the roosts or the drip from a leaky roof do not mean COMFORT.

There are three links in the open-air method chain. Neglect of one link may result in failure. The three are:



Properly proportioned and given due attention these three links will insure success.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES UP-TO-DATE

True type, correct lacing; winners of the \$150 Champion Cup at Convention Hall, 1909. A grand lot of Cockerels and Pullets—NO EGGS

Julius Bachman, Kansas City, Mo.

Cooped-up, foul, unclean, breathed out air is everywhere in the closed poultry coops and buildings and is ALWAYS BAD.

Open, circulating, comparatively dust-free, fresh-air may be had everywhere and is ALWAYS ONLY GOOD. Get more good air into your poultry house or use an open-front.

Success in the prevention of poultry diseases depends largely upon the recognition of modern methods and an abundance of PURE FRESH OPEN AIR night and day, winter and summer.

After a summertime of health and comfort for the flocks in wide-open coops and houses with fresh open-air at all times some poultrymen will begin shutting up their birds and will wonder why they "catch cold." There will be a lot of talk about exposure, drafts and germs, and some will be afraid to open doors or windows.

Fowls don't "catch cold" from the pure open out-door air. It is the bad, coop-up, foul, unclean, breathed-out air in the closed houses, when the fowls are shut in, that does the mischief!

Don't criticise a method until you have tried it. Don't condemn it until you are SURE THAT YOU HAVE TRIED IT RIGHT. When you take advice be sure that the one who gives it knows what he is talking about and that his statements are based on EXPERIENCE and NOT ALL ON THEORY and PREJUDICE.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

"The breed that lays is the breed that pays"

My Leghorns are bred "by the trapnest" for Fall and Winter laying :: :: ::

Write for prices on Cockerels from best matings also Yearling Hens. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. S. CHANDLER, R. D. No. 2, Richville, N. Y.

CHRISTIE'S SINGLE COMB White and Brown Leghorns

Have been bred for 9 generations for heavy egg production. All my birds are raised as nature intended on free range, and what is more, they show the three most important mainstays that go to make up successful poultry keeping, *Quality, Health and Vigor*. Stock at reduced prices. Write for my illustrated catalogue, it will interest you.

WAYNE POULTRY FARM
F. W. CHRISTIE, Proprietor
Stony Point, Rockland Co., New York

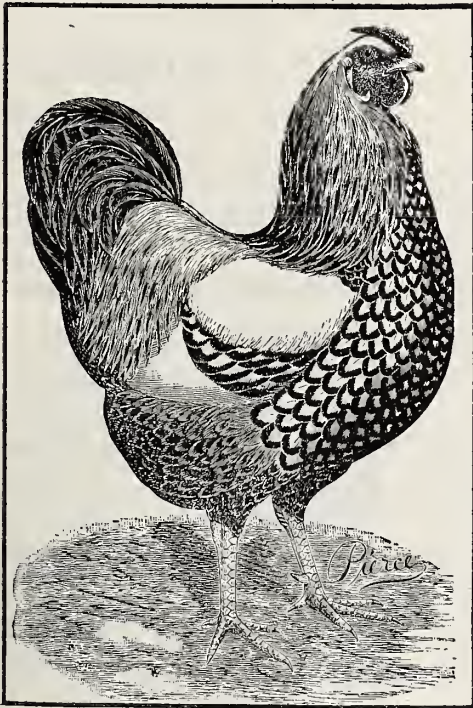
WYANDOTTES UNDER NEW STANDARD OF 1910

J. H. Drevanstedt

(Continued from page 20)

words "with low set keel" are omitted and placed in the "body" section, this also being the only change made in the latter. As the keel is really a part of the body and not of the breast, a more correct description is the result.

Wings are now described as "small, not carried too close to the body; sides well rounded," the words "to body" being added to the old description. Personally, we should like to see moderately large wings, as they usually accompany a broad, deep, round breast, but in the modern Wyandotte, especially in the White variety, small wings have been the fashion.



Silver Wyandotte male by B. N. Pierce in 1886.
(From *Wyandotte Culture*.)

The tail description remains the same except that sickles are now "moderately long" instead of "of medium length."

No changes are made in "legs and toes" except in shanks, which now read:—"Shanks below hock joint, and toes free from feathers and down." The words "below hock joint" were added to prevent specimens being thrown out that may have a few downy feathers at rear of hock joint.

SHAPE OF THE FEMALE

In the shape of female, the sections describing "eyes", "comb", "breast", "body", "wings", and "legs and toes", were changed to conform to those of the shape of the male. The back of the female is now described as follows:—"Short, broad, flat at shoulders, rising in a concave sweep to the broad, slightly rounded cushion which extends well on to main tail; plumage

abundant." The change consists in substituting the words "well on to main tail" for "to tail coverts." This gives a clearer, definition of what an ideal Wyandotte back is like, as the back cushion really extends beyond the juncture of the tail coverts to the back.

We honestly believe the new Standard descriptions for both male and female shape to be correct, briefly and clearly expressed in language that everyone can understand.

Color changes in Wyandottes were confined to eliminating superfluous words, making the description of the feathers of laced and penciled varieties more technically correct, and giving undercolor a less arbitrary value.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

In Silver Wyandotte male's and female's eyes are described as red or reddish bay instead of "bright red or bay." This applies to all Wyandotte varieties except the Blacks. The word "bay" is too indefinite and is anything from light brown to hazel. Reddish-bay defines and qualifies the color most specifically.

The plumage of neck is described the same as in the old Standard except that the shaft of feather "is white", instead of "may be white." This is in line with modern Wyandottes, which show more tendency to white quills in hackle feathers, a point that is important in breeding the more open-laced type of Silver--Laced Wyandottes.

Undercolor of neck, as well as in all other sections is now described as "slate" instead of "dark slate." This is a good move in the right direction and will keep the undercolor cranks from overlooking the more important surface color sections.

The wording of the back section has been slightly changed to read: "Back; silvery white; a black stripe through each feather, tapering to a point near its extremity, having a tapering diamond-shaped center of white; undercolor slate", the words "tapering to a point near its extremity," being added after the word "feather." It gives a better idea of the surface striping of the saddle-feathers. The diamond-shaped centers are partially covered and do not show on the surface, except in some specimens, having exceptionally large and long white centers, a virtue rather than a fault.

The color description of "breast," has been radically changed and now reads:—"Web of each feather white, laced with narrow, lustrous, greenish black, sharply defined lacing to conform to the edge of feather." In the present Standard it reads: "Web of feathers, black, with large, oval-shaped white centers free from black or brown; lacing lustrous black, sharply defined and free from white edging."

It took several hours of discussion at the Revision Committee meeting to finally agree on the wording in the

new Standard, which in a technical sense is perhaps a more correct definition than the description in the present Standard although Silver Wyandotte breeders were satisfied and content with the latter. Body description,, of course, was changed to conform to the new definition of breast lacing. Wings remain the same, except that undercolor is now "slate" instead of "dark slate." Tail is now described more correctly as: "Black, sickles and greater coverts, lustrous, greenish-black; lesser coverts, black with diamond shaped white centers; feathers laced with white." This brings out the important color point in the coverts in an unmistakable manner.

Legs and toes are also given an overhauling and are described as being: "Web of feather, white, laced with narrow lustrous greenish black, sharply defined lacing to conform to edge of feathers. Undercolor, slate." This applies to the color of the thighs, a much clearer and more advanced definition than the "black or dark slate, powdered with gray: laced feathers desirable:" which appears in the present Standard. Shanks and toes are described as yellow, with the clause, "red showing at outer sides, back of scales, not a defect", added. It seems that some of the judges have cut this reddish pigment on yellow-shanked fowl as a defect, when in reality it is a most desirable quality and usually accompanies rich, yellow legs in fowl.

The Silver Wyandotte female receives similar treatment in the laced sections as the male, the description of a laced feather being the same in both. The color of neck is changed somewhat. The shafts of feathers now called for are "white" instead of "may be white" which corresponds with the description of the male neck feather.

The description of tail now reads: "Black, greater coverts, black, lesser coverts, black, with white centers; the upper sides of top feathers edged with white." The white edging required



Silver Wyandotte Female, by B. N. Pierce in 1886.
(From *Wyandotte Culture*.)

on these feathers is in the line of progress. We believe with the trend toward the Sebright type of lacing that the greater coverts should also be laced i. e. described the same as the lesser coverts.

Silver Wyandottes that are bred up to this new Standard ideal should prove remarkably beautiful fowl, a distinct advance over the older and darker colored type.

GOLDEN, WHITE AND BLACK VARIETIES

Golden Wyandottes are now described in detail in the new Standard, the words, "golden bay", being substituted for "silvery white", and "white" of the Silver Wyandotte; otherwise the description is the same as for the latter.

White Wyandotte plumage is now described as being:—"Web, fluff and quills of feathers in all sections, pure white," which is perhaps a trifle more explicit than the old description. Color of the eyes, shanks and toes is the same as required on Silver and Golden Wyandottes, except that toes should be "yellow" only, with no may be "dusky yellow."

The Black Wyandotte Standard suffered few changes, the most important one being in the color of eyes, which is now described properly as "black or dark brown," instead of "bright red or bay," a color foreign to the variety. Color of shanks and toes remains the same; viz., "black, shading into yellow or willow." Some breeders advocated pure yellow shanks for Black Wyandottes, but the majority preferred the present Standard color, believing yellow shanks to accompany white in plumage, especially in the undercolor. Color of plumage is described: "Surface, lustrous, greenish black throughout; undercolor, black." A Black Wyandotte with such undercolor is in no danger of developing rich yellow legs. We believe, however, that slate undercolor and yellow legs will sooner or later be demanded. Black Wyandotte bantams are being bred in England with pretty sound black plumage and yellow legs, and if the little fellows can be bred that way, why not the big fellows?

BUFF WYANDOTTES

Buff Wyandottes were subjected to no changes in color except in eyes which are the same as described in White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes—red or reddish bay. The color description of plumage remains substantially the same, only a few superfluous words and sentences being eliminated. That for the male now reads: "Surface throughout an even shade of rich golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance, the head, neck, hackle, back, wingbows and saddle richly glossed; undercolor, a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Different shades of buff in two or more sections is a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections in most desirable."

The plumage of the female is described as follows: "Surface throughout an even shade of rich golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appear-

ance, the head and neck plumage showing luster of the same shade as the rest of the plumage; undercolor, a lighter shade, free from foreign color. Different shades of buff, in neck, back, wings and breast, or in two or more of these sections, constitute a serious defect. A harmonious blending of buff in all sections is most desirable." The words "metallic luster" were eliminated, "richly glossed" being sufficient and more accurate in describing the sheen or luster of buff plumage. The sentences "Other things being equal, the specimen having the richest undercolor shall be given the preference" and "Black or white appearing in wings or tail is serious defect, and the one shall be considered as objectionable as the other," which appear in the present Standard, were stricken out. The former for the obvious reason that judges naturally would prefer the stronger undercolor; the latter for the stronger reason that black or white in buff feathers are defects and need not be described in buff color definitions.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

The color of Partridge Wyandottes was changed to meet the wishes of the Partridge Wyandotte Club, the principal changes being: In male, "Head—Plumage, bright red; Eyes—red or reddish bay," "Neck—bright red with lustrous, greenish-black stripe running nearly parallel with edges and extending through each feather, tapering to a point near its extremity; undercolor, slate."

"Back,—dark red; saddle, bright red, with lustrous greenish black stripe down the middle of each feather as in hackle, undercolor, slate. Body and fluff,—body, black; fluff, black, with reddish brown, reddish brown not too predominating; undercolor, slate. Wings—bows, dark red, fronts, black; primaries, black, lower edges, reddish-bay; secondaries, black; outside web, reddish bay, terminating with greenish black at end of each feather; coverts, lustrous, greenish black, forming a well-defined bar of this color across wing when folded. Tail—black; sickles and coverts, lustrous, greenish black; lesser coverts, lustrous, greenish black, edged with bright red; legs and toes—thighs, black; shanks and toes, yellow; red showing at the outer sides, back of scales, not a defect."

With a "slate" instead of "dark slate" undercolor, breeders ought to

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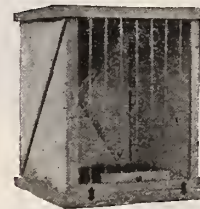
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produce better and brighter-colored cockerels and pullets. The color of the females described in the new Standard is the result of a careful comparison and study of specimen feathers plucked from choice exhibition specimens, the color terms used matching the darker and lighter shades of the feathers submitted. The sections are described as follows:—
 "Head—mahogany brown; neck, reddish bay with a penciled stripe extending down the middle of each feather, running nearly parallel with the edges of feather and tapering to a point near its extremity. Back—mahogany brown, distinctly penciled with black, the outlines of the penciling conforming to shape of feathers; undercolor, slate. Breast and wing-bows,—the same color description as for back is used. Body, tail coverts and thighs are mahogany brown, penciled with black. The two top feathers of tail are "black penciled with mahogany brown." Each feather in back, breast, body and wing-bows must have two or more distinct pencilings and must be free from shafting.

In the present Standard the color is described as "mahogany red or reddish brown, distinctly penciled with very dark brown," a blend that hardly exists in the feathers of choice Partridge Wyandotte females. The penciling in nearly every case is a lustrous black, which is intensified by the mahogany brown ground color.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES

The changes made in the Silver Penciled Wyandotte Standard are not very great, the color descriptions being identical with those of the Dark Brahma. They have undergone a word pruning and refining process, rather than a material change. In neck the striping is now described as "lustrous, greenish black," instead of a "distinct black stripe." The undercolor is "slate or bluish white" instead of "black or dark slate." This is a great improvement; light slate would be even better. Back remains about the same, with description saddle feathers like those of hackle, undercolor being slate instead of "black or dark slate." We often wonder if anyone ever found a dark Brahma or Silver Penciled Wyandotte male that had BLACK undercolor in the feathers of the back! No change is made in wing description. The only change made in color of tail is substituting the word "lustrous" for "glossy." Body and fluff are changed to read: "Body, black; undercolor, slate or bluish white. Fluff, black, slightly tinged with gray." This change calls for sound black body which is a continuance of black breast, the "slightly frosted with white" being eliminated from the description in the present Standard. The word "tinged" is an improvement on "frosted" in the description of fluff. Undercolor is "slate or bluish white."

Color of female: Neck is now described: "Silvery white, with broad,

black stripe running nearly parallel with edges of and extending down middle of each feather and tapering to a point near its extremity." This calls for a solid black stripe in the female hackle feathers. The present Standard description reads: "Silvery white, with a distinct black stripe extending through each feather, tapering to a point near extremity of feather, black stripe may be slightly penciled with silvery white, each feather to be free from a black or dark edge."

We do not recollect ever seeing a Silver Penciled Wyandotte hen with absolutely black striping in hackle. It may be ideal—on paper—however (?). The color and penciling descriptions of back, breast and wing-bows remains the same as in the present Standard. The upper webs of secondaries are "black" instead of "dull black," the only change made in wings. Undercolor throughout is "slate."

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Columbian Wyandottes have been given the same color description as for Light Brahmas. The Standard for the latter has been found satisfactory by Brahma fanciers, so was not materially changed. A better description of hackle is given as follows: "Web, white with solid, lustrous greenish black stripe extending from fluff down middle of each feather and tapering to a point near its extremity, the

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in a plain, commonsense way. Every chapter is valuable, but some are almost priceless. Among these the author ranks the chapters, "Feeding for 200 Eggs a Year," which contains the philosophy of feeding, and tells how men who get 200 eggs a year or more per hen, feed; "Foods and Food Values," in which the whole matter of feeding is so simplified that any one can understand it, and make up his own ration from low-priced feed stuffs, saving one-half the cost; "Eggs in Fall and Winter;" "The Sex Element in Egg Production," in which the reader is instructed how to tell at a glance which hens are good layers and which are not; "The Trap Nest and Its Uses," with illustrated description of one of the best trap nests on the market. "Breeding for 200 Eggs a Year," a chapter of great interest in the spring; "Products and By-Products," in which the best methods of laying down eggs are carefully described. Eggs laid down by one of these methods have been kept a year and then incubated.

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By following the methods of the book, Mr. B. F. Dunlap, of West Salisbury, N. H., obtained 6368 eggs from 400 pullets and 150 hens in the month of December, 1903, the pullets doing most of the work. Mr. Dunlap sold these eggs in Boston for \$212.26 net, and expended for food the same month \$46.85, leaving a profit of \$165.41. Mr. E. F. Chamberlin, of Wolfboro, N. H., got 1496 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902.

Mrs. S. D. Fox of the same town got 68 eggs from 72 hens one day in January, and five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. The author of the book is a New Hampshire man, which explains why all these records are taken from the Granite State. But if hens can be made to lay in New Hampshire in winter (where the mercury sometimes drops to 40 below) they can be made to lay anywhere!

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words, "one-half or more its length," being replaced by "from fluff down" which is more definite; in other words, it means that the stripe must be black in the web of the feather only, the fluff or undercolor being white, bluish white or slate. The description of back has been changed somewhat, the saddle hangers being allowed some striping. A prominent Light Brahma breeder who objects to striping in saddle feathers writes:—

"I believe in clean backs and saddle hangers, except near the tail; of course some stripes are there, in birds with good hackles, wings and tails."

There are other good and experienced Ligh Brahma fanciers who believe in this striping and one of the latter writes us as follows:

"We certainly like the striping in saddle hangers and in back at the base of tail; not too heavy, but enough to properly trim the back, and we will by all means encourage and tolerate the black striping in saddle of males, Standard or no Standard. It has been proven, and can be proven again, that males with striped saddle have dark undercolor and are free from brass or cream, and wings are generally with narrow white stripe to lower edge of black in primaries—the ideal—and such males have a decided tendency to produce females free from cream, with neck striping and tail coverts splendidly laced in perfection of uniformity. We find that males with clear white saddles are invariably inclined to straw color throughout and many are brassy and breed females inclined to creamy plumage with ragged lacings on tail and smutty black in necks; also breed males with scant striping in hackle and solid black primaries or else those well streaked with gray. We think breeding from males with striping in saddle has greatly improved the white in birds."

Personally, we favor the black striping in the saddle hangers of Columbian Wyandottes, believing this to be color characteristic of the breed, and each sub-variety, excepting the solid colored ones, should have striped hackles and saddles in males, and the more solid black and intense this striping is in the Columbian Wyandotte male, the finer the white lacing or edging will be. We will grant that the Light Brahma male should have a white back except near the tail, where some striping is necessary to harmonize with finely laced tail coverts; but with the Columbian Wyandotte male we think the case is different, belonging, as it does, to a distinct breed having color features of its own.

In the female the color of wing primaries is now the same as for male, viz; "black, with white edging on lower edge of web." This change was requested by the majority of Light Brahma breeders, and is in line with the wing color of the modern type of Brahma female. The back of the Columbian Wyandotte female is described as: "Surface color, white; cape white or black and white; saddle white, occasional black in web of feathers shall not be a serious defect; undercolor either white, bluish white or slate." The Columbian Wyandotte

Club Standard called for a back in female allowing that "occasional black in web of feathers shall not be a serious defect," breeders of Columbians insisting that such a provision is just to the variety in its present stage of development. A prominent Light Brahma fancier comments on this as follows: "I know the Columbian Wyandotte breeders would like to see some changes that would be easier for them to breed, as they sadly lack color today, but we Light Brahma breeders have been through it all so long a time, we know what can be done." As black in web of back feathers is not made a disqualification, we see no reason why the description of surface color should be described otherwise than white. The American Standard of Perfection is supposed to describe an ideal bird in plumage, and there can be but one ideal back and that is a white one.

WHITE AND BROWN EGGS

Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments made by well-equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at twelve cents a dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at sixteen cents, somewhat expensive, and at twenty-five cents

and over, highly extravagant. The basis of comparison was the market price of standard flesh foods considered in relation to their nutritive elements. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, and defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.—Farmers' Home Journal.

* * * There is an over-supply of poor, thin, tough-meated poultry that is hard to sell at any price. Quick-grown, soft-meated, well-fed chickens are scarce and in demand. The market cannot get enough of them. Which kind do you produce? * * *

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WILD TURKEYS IN DOMESTICATION

Bertha M. Tyson

(Continued from page 21)

that of the fallen leaves. I have been so close to a Wild hen on the nest as to almost touch her and yet failed to see her. When sitting in a brush pile with leaves all about her, with her head down to avoid detection, the color of the hen and the leaves is in such harmony that only a keen eye would notice her. The penciling of the tail feathers is well nigh perfect in many specimens of Wild turkeys.

My experience in raising turkeys of any variety has been that the wider the range and the greater the variety of food they have to select from, the larger the turkeys and the better the plumage. In the wild state turkeys pick a few seeds or grains at a time and eat mostly green food, grass-hoppers, bugs, worms, etc., as they go through fields. They are able to so "balance their ration" as to give much better results than when kept on smaller range and fed even in the most careful manner. In the wild state they eat early in the morning and may then be found during the heat of the day in some shaded woodland near a stream; toward evening they forage again for their supper, and go early to roost on some high tree, safe from all "night prowlers."

In many fowls the plumage is at its best while the bird is young, not so with the Wild turkeys; each successive coat of feathers gets handsomer. Wild turkeys are very fast runners and in this section of the country where hunting dogs are allowed to run during the closed season, destroying all young game and much poultry, when the Wild birds hear or see the dog they fly to the trees and remain until all danger is past, not making a particle of noise, not so much as the "quit, quit" of the ordinary turkey's limited vocabulary. Of course when the Wild hens are sitting or when the poults are very young, the dogs are able to do them injury, but not after the poults are a month or six weeks old.

WILD AND BRONZE CROSS

The first year I tried the Wild blood I had a Wild tom mated with Bronze hens. The offspring from this mating was very satisfactory and the hens raised that year, which I kept, laid more eggs than any turkey hens I ever had; one pullet weighed 17½ pounds when a year old and she laid thirty-four eggs the first litter. From this experience I got the idea that the Wild birds laid more eggs, but since that time I have had many Wild hens and I find they lay from fourteen to twenty-one eggs the first litter and they lay more than one litter, contrary to the statement I often see in print that a Wild turkey hen will lay only one litter during the season. The eggs are small, very light colored and few if any small light-colored specks on them. When the poults hatch out they are as large as those hatched from eggs from my

Bronze hens that lay much larger eggs. I do not know why, but this is so.

During the mating or breeding season, the toms strut to attract the females and as they turn in the sunlight the sight is very beautiful with the light falling on the lustrous bronze feathers. In the wild state, after the mating season the toms go off together in flocks and the hens go in another direction to select nests in some out-of-the-way place. The toms go in flocks and live a sort of "club or bachelor" life until the hens have their young nearly reared before they join them. Late in the autumn they all go together in flocks. The toms assume no part of the responsibility of rearing the young.

In many sections of the country turkey raising has become practically "a lost art." The ravages of black-head have made it so difficult and the losses so great that on farms where flocks of from fifty to one hundred turkeys were raised ten or twenty years ago, not a turkey is now to be seen. The government has been experimenting and doing all in its power to find out how to combat this trouble and it is to be hoped we may hear something encouraging soon.

BENEFITS FROM WILD BLOOD

The infusion of the Wild blood from our American bird with its splendid, healthy ancestry seems now to be our only hope. This introduction of wild blood has a three-fold mission, that of adding health to the neck; adding great beauty to the plumage and a fine flavor to the flesh. Is it not well worth a trial?

It seems to me the lesson we have learned from the Indians may be considered as a parallel case. In the early history of our country we spent time and money trying to induce the Indians to "do as we did" and the result was a weakened race. Now, we have learned that outdoor life and living "the simple life" close to Nature is good for us, and everywhere we go during the summer, and in our milder climates during the whole year, we see tents, portable houses and outdoor living in the endeavor to ward off nervousness and the worn-out feeling so prevalent in America. So it is with the turkey, we received him in good health, but we have bred for "this, that and the other thing," never thinking of health and we find ourselves in possession of a bird, greatly increased in size, (much larger than is either practical

or desirable for breeding purposes or for the table) but one that is constitutionally weak and hard to raise. I believe we have gotten too far from Nature and unless we pay more attention to her teachings our great American bird, so much admired during all the year, and so greatly enjoyed on our feast days, may not always be as plentiful as we would wish.

As in everything it is best to strike a "happy medium." We should get far enough away from the struggle to raise turkeys in and around our buildings, mingled with a flock of chickens, guineas, ducks and geese, to allow them to have a free range from the day they are hatched. We should keep in touch with them just enough to get them on some nearby tree to roost nights and to get them to come home during the early fall to feed after frost has killed vegetation. When we accomplish this I believe we will have attained the ideal in turkey raising.

After heavy frosts food commences to get scarce and then I find Wild turkeys, raised in partial captivity but allowed free range during the summer months, soon get tamed down. They will come to the buildings for food and if kindly fed and no attempt made to catch or scare them until one has gained their confidence, there is no difficulty in driving them in some enclosure to catch one when desired. There is no use in trying to catch them out in the open as they will fly, and each time they get away from you the more wild they become and the more difficult to get next time.

*** When your neighbor tells you that he can't get eggs in cold weather, tell him to cross his hens with the corn-crib. ***

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Entries Close Dec. 20, 1909

GEO. O. BROWN, Secretary,
1812 N. Washington St., Baltimore, Md.

LIGHT BRAHMA ORIGIN

J. H. Drevenstedt

(Continued from page 12)

We have had somewhat to do with him in the last few years, and we have always found him as square, upright, and honorable a business man as any we have ever encountered. * * * * *

"The portrait we present herewith is pronounced an accurate likeness, and our thousands of readers, we are assured, will be gratified to meet with the pleasant representation of the lineaments of this notable veteran fancier."

FIRST EXHIBIT OF BRAHMAS

Mr. Samuel O. Hatch, of Franklin, Conn., made the first public exhibition of Brahmas in November, 1851, in the hall of the Fitchburg R. R. Depot, Boston, Mass.

The first Brahmas shipped to England were shipped in the fall of 1852, having been selected by Mr. Plaisted from a stock owned by Dr. John C. Bennett. Dr. Bennett exhibited a trio of birds which he called "Brahma Pootras," at the New England Poultry Show, Boston, Mass., in November, 1850, but were light gray in color with single combs and top knots, the yellow legs being feathered slightly. It is this trio Lewis Wright has mentioned in his *Illustrated Book of Poultry* as the first pure Brahma Pootras on exhibition at Boston.

Mr. Plaisted states that "Dr. Bennett did not have any Brahmas except a few of these mongrels referred to, having top-knots and being all colors and shapes. It has been stated that Dr. Bennett and others exhibited pure-bred Brahmas at the same show Mr. Hatch made his first exhibition. This is correct, but they were bought of Mr. Hatch before the prizes were awarded. Mr. Hatch entered his birds as 'Chittagongs,' and he informed me that the managers of the show claimed that his entries were made too late to compete for prizes—

but he was finally awarded a prize. These same managers bought his entire lot on exhibition. Dr. John C. Bennett, announcing their name at this time, expressed himself thus: 'These are the real Brahma Pootras'; and after paying Mr. Hatch for the lot placed the prize cards on the coops, with the new name and names of the owners among which was Dr. Bennett's. This transaction displeased Mr. Hatch exceedingly, and this was his first and last connection with the New England Society. But he had more of this fine stock at home, many late hatched birds which, being well matured by spring, he was able to sell at round prices. He bred them extensively in 1852 and 1853, and his experience with them ended about that time. His first fowls were purchased in Hartford, of a Mr. Camp in 1849 and from them he bred and raised as fine stock as were ever raised in this country. He selected those with pea-combs, as he considered them preferable to the single-combed ones for this frosty climate. He bred them with great success, improving many of their points, compared with those bred by Messrs. Chamberlin and Cornish."

Mr. Plaisted and Dr. Bennett became partners in the live stock business and the former selected every Brahma that Dr. Bennett ever shipped to England, excepting a pair sent to Dr. Gwynne. One trio shipped in February, 1854, for \$300 were probably the largest sent out during that period. The cockerel, ten months old,



Fig. 2. Light Brahma Hens owned by C. C. Plaisted in 1873. (From an old print)

weighed 13½ lbs. and was bred by George Smith, at Valley Falls, R. I. The hens were two years old, one weighing 12 lbs., the other 12 lbs. 1 oz. The hens were bred by S. O. Hatch of Franklin, Conn., they were too dark for the Standard but the cock was a fine bird. All these Brahmas shipped to England, were either by Dr. Bennett, S. O. Hatch, George Smith or C. C. Plaisted, excepting the pair sent to Dr. Gwynne.

Mr. Plaisted writes: "I know for a certainty that these are the fowls which Mr. L. Wright has described as Dr. Bennett's 'pure Brahmas.' In breeding these, many different shades of color were produced, the most objectionable being pure buff, with the exception of a penciled neck, as fine a color as we see today in Buff Cochins. These retained the Brahma form and the pea-comb, and very many of them were the largest birds. Deeming it best to keep these out of the stock as much as possible, and finding they were all bred from the whitest birds (those with dark or lead colored under-feathers not breeding buff), I selected those with fine penciled necks, black tails, primaries of wings as nearly black as possible, and lead colored under-feathers nicely covered with white. This is undoubtedly the reason why the English produce darker fowls of this breed today than we do. * * * * * Whatever may be said of the early history of the Brahmas, it is an undisputable fact that buffs were found in all the yards where they were extensively bred, as well as the shades of color before mentioned."

Such, briefly stated, were the conclusions arrived at by a conscientious and painstaking investigator and fancier, whose statements are accepted today by veteran breeders of Light Brahmas.

The illustrations furnished by Mr. Plaisted from photographs of his Brahmas in 1874 and his comments add an important chapter in their history.

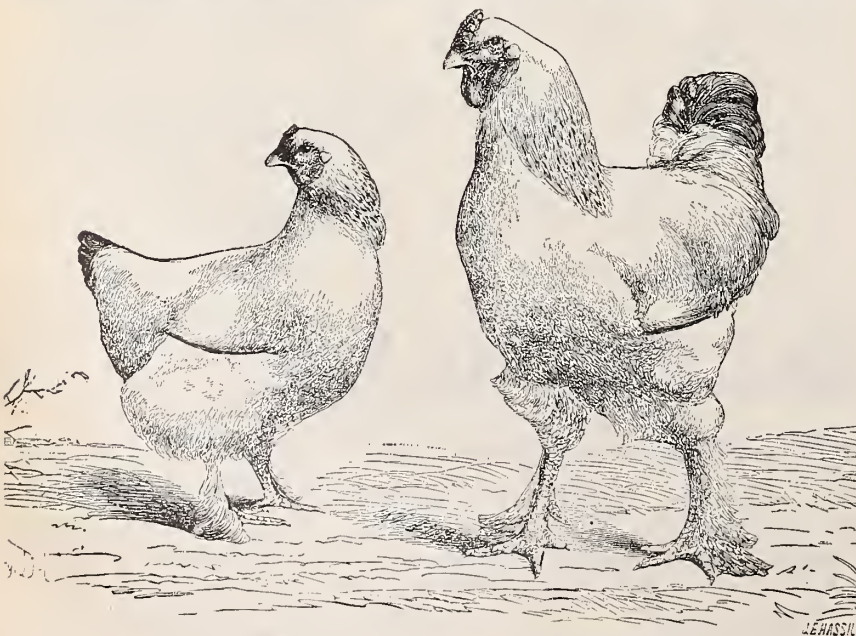


Fig. 1. Pair of Light Brahmas owned in 1872 by C. C. Plaisted (From an old print.)

Fig. 1 represents a pair of Light Brahmas, owned by C. C. Plaisted and is reproduced from an old print. When the picture was first published Mr. Plaisted wrote: "The cock is two years old, bred in Massachusetts in 1872, sired by "Colossus" (the largest cock of this breed I have ever seen), named "Colossus, Jr." The hen is three years old, is sister to "Colossus," bred by Mr. Estes, in North Carolina, in 1871. The pair weighed 27 lbs. March 1st, and are very good birds; but, like all the Brahmas, not perfect."

Fig. 2 represents a pair of Mr. Plaisted's breeding hens. He said of them: "These birds were photographed April 13th, 1873. They are three years old and may be safely called a fine pair. The one presenting a front view weighed 11 lbs. Feb. 22nd, and the other weighed 11 lbs. 12 oz., the same date. The object in showing them in these positions is to present views of the breast, thigh, legs and feathering; also the width between legs, and the facial expression of a mature Brahma hen. The back view shows what is known among fanciers as the 'fan-tail', with a fair amount of fluff, and is about as it should be for this breed; it also shows the neck, and shape of back across the shoulders. The Brahma

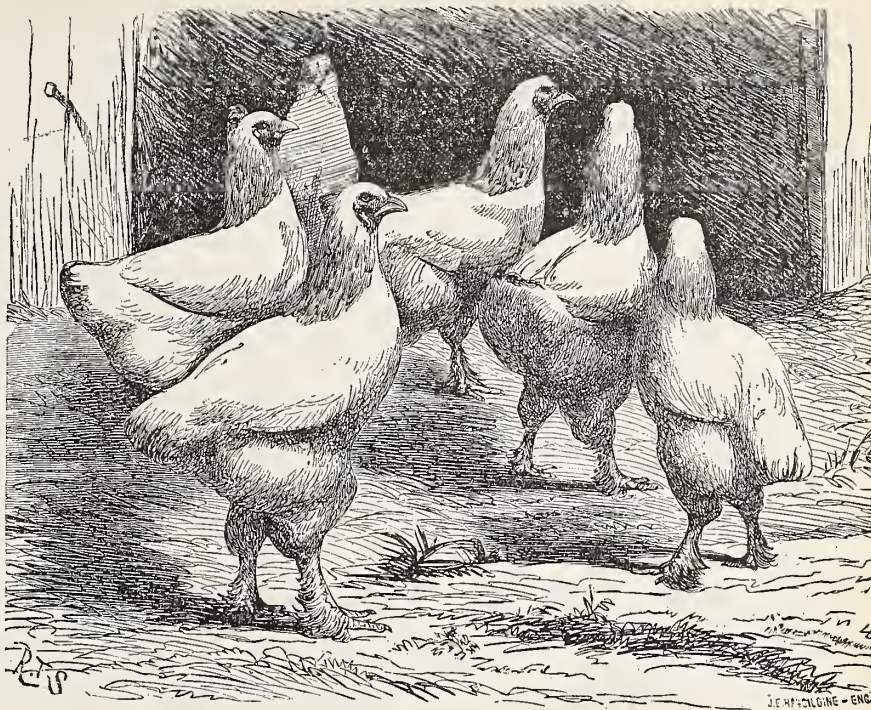


FIG. 3. Group of Mr. Plaisted's Brahma Chickens, 1873.
(From an old print.)

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hen, at this age and in this condition, may be considered matured; and from such hens, mated with a large, active cock, it is reasonable to expect fine stock. From these two hens I have bred as fine birds as can be found in the State."

Fig. 3 is from an old print published in 1873 by Mr. C. C. Plaisted. He described them as follows: "A group of Brahma chickens when ninety days old, and may be considered a good illustration of the average of well-bred birds at that age. At ninety days they have about passed the period of broilers and have commenced to 'go up' on their legs and lengthen out, and cannot, with the best of care, be kept fat or even fleshy. It is at this stage of life they should have as large a range as possible."

[Mr. Drevestadt's Brahma Series will be continued in December A. P. W.]

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF POULTRY FEEDING

A. G. Gilbert

(Continued from page 13)

artificial conditions, she requires cut green bones, wholesome beef scrap or other form of meat.

3.—That she has picked up sharp edged gravel, flinty stones, mayhap, pieces of broken crockery and glass. This should lead us to conclude that grit is necessary.

4.—That she has eaten grass and clover galore. If your neighbor has an unprotected lettuce or cabbage patch—irrespective of his feelings—she has played havoc with them. From this we infer that she finds an abundance of green food necessary to her well being.

5.—It is also to be noted that—in your own verberna bed of carefully raked and fine earth to which she has found access—she has simply revelled, boring out large holes, while energetically dusting herself. Mark well! that she does not roll in SAND, but in the fine and DRY EARTH. Her instinct tells her that sand has no affinity for her skin, but it is the fine DUST that smothers the lice which harbor among her feathers.

6.—That between times she has picked up numerous pieces of lime, doubtless, for egg shell making. A hint to us that, when in limited quarters, a supply of broken oyster shells or other form of lime, will be grateful to her.

7.—Despite a day of great activity she has found time to lay an egg, probably during early morning or the forenoon.

WHAT WE LEARN FROM THE FOREGOING

As we observe, so should we learn. From the foregoing nature study we are led to the following conclusions, viz:—

1.—VARIETY of diet is the spice of poultry life as it is of our own.

2.—A varied ration is not likely to be overeaten. The hen did not gorge herself on one sort of food.

3.—Where whole grains are fed, as a major part of the daily bill of fare, VARIETY is particularly necessary.

4.—The lazy man should not be intrusted with the feeding of poultry. The hen did not get weary searching for her varied ration. The lazy man is likely to get tired in imitating her example. This more frequently occurs than is imagined.

Apart from what the hen has taught us—as to the great value of variety in the composition of rations—in our quest for eggs and poultry, long experience has led the writer to the following further conclusions:—

1.—The cheapest ration is not always the best egg producer.

2.—The cheapest ration is the one that will bring the most eggs when they are of the highest value. The waste of table, kitchen and barn will help the farmer means to vary his poultry ration.

3.—That where there has been VARIETY in rations there has been neither egg eating nor feather picking. This experience should be extremely valuable to beginners.

4.—That the long continued feeding of an unvaried ration is apt to lead to disease.

5.—When feed is high in price, there is usually a corresponding increase in the value of the output.

6.—When varied rations were fed to fowls, even two and three years of age, there followed satisfactory egg laying, good fertility with strong germs and robust chickens in spring.

FINAL DETERMINATION

Our whole study, for this time, resolves itself into this determination. If we feed rations of varied composition, in sufficient quantity and at regular times—in conjunction with proper housing, care, and a due regard for the seasons—we will surely find poultry keeping both pleasurable and profitable and that is the goal we all desire to reach.

* * * With breeding stock a good male is "half the flock." Unless the male bird is full of health, vigor and vitality you cannot get well fertilized eggs and good hatches of sturdy chicks. * * *

* * * Eggs are known by the company they keep! One or two bad eggs will ruin the price of the whole case. * * *

* * * There are more fowls that are underfed than there are that are overfed. * * *

LICHTENWALTER BUFF ROCKS

Have won another great victory at Syracuse State Fair, September 13th to 18th, 1909: 1st and 3rd Cock, 3rd Pullet, 4th Cockerel. Show Birds now ready. Write for Prices and I will guarantee satisfaction.

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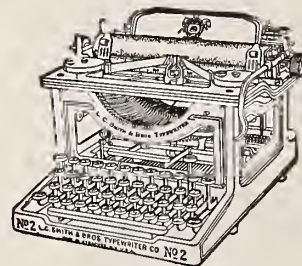
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That win, that produce birds that win, that have a show record from ocean to ocean, that have never been equaled by any breeders of Light Brahmas in America. Look at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Portland, (Oregon), and hundreds of other big shows. My last victory, Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1909, in the largest and best class of Brahmas shown for years, 2d and 5th cockerels, 1st pen. Some grand show birds for sale; eggs from choicest matings. Write your wants.

C. P. NETTLETON,

SHELTON, CONN.

WINTER CHICKENS FOR PROFIT

Prince T. Woods, M. D.

(Continued from page 16)

2 measures stock food or proven-der,*

2 measures of yellow corn meal,

1 measure best beef scrap,

1/4 measure alfalfa meal or clover meal.

*Stock food is a mixture of corn, wheat, oats and barley by-products, machine mixed.

In addition to the grain ration the birds are fed freely on green food, cut clover, green rye and mangels. Grit, oyster shell, dry cracked raw bone, charcoal and pure fresh water are kept always before the birds. In most cases the dry mash is kept before the birds all the time, in a food hopper, while the cracked or dry grain is hand fed. Some growers also feed the hard grain in a food hopper.

The growing stock so far as possible is kept on grass range when the weather and season permits. Later they are housed in flocks of twenty-five to fifty each, and heavily fed to secure rapid growth of flesh and to finish off for market.

Colony housing is a popular plan for those who can give the birds liberal range. Some operators are successful growing these birds in very limited quarters, but find it necessary to supply a liberal amount of fresh-cut green food daily. The birds are usually finished off on whole and cracked corn with beef scrap and during the last two or three weeks are fed very little green food.

It is necessary to use only pure, clean, sweet smelling beef scrap, as otherwise the birds are liable to be thrown out of condition. It takes six to ten months to grow a large size soft roaster, but the quicker the bird can be grown to large size with a full, plump, well-meated body the better. As high as 12 to 12 1/2 pounds dressed at seven months are weights which have been frequently attained in caponized Brahma-Rock cross soft roasting chickens.

*** To get eggs in winter feed well and wisely. Layers need plenty of wholesome food and a reasonable variety. ***

THOROUGHbred POULTRY IN THE EARLY DAYS

H. H. Stoddard

(Continued from page 17)

save the Bible, Hymnbook, New England Primer and Catechism, the Almanac, Pilgrims' Progress, and possibly Fox's Book of Martyrs, the latter a sort of medicine, its salutary horrors being utilized to keep folks from getting too gay for their soul's welfare. Newspapers were scarce, and in contents pitifully meager. As for amusements, some writer has said that they "consisted chiefly in attending funerals." Steel pens being unknown when I first went to school, people wrote with goose-quills, on coarse handmade paper, and if at night by the light of tallow candles, for even the whale-oil lamps had not been introduced and kerosene was as undreamed of as the electric light. The horses and cattle, as well as the poultry, were of nondescript sorts—they were not breeds, I remember them well. Some were very good, but the bad and indifferent predominated. However, Morgan horses and Devonshire and Durham cattle began to be seen, in small numbers, not far from the time when the Shanghai excitement began.

Transportation was then, in the modern sense, unknown. With the exception of cattle, driven in big

droves—the wonder of my boyhood—from Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, nearly all food supplies were raised in the immediate vicinity of where they were consumed. All the materials for clothing, a little cheap cotton cloth excepted, and for buildings, wagons, harness and the few simple tools and implements of the day, were produced on the same farm where they were used, or at most but a mile or two away, although a few articles were brought over sea. Almost all the manufacturing was done by hand. What wonder then, that the crow of a Shanghai should have made a sensation. People needed some excitement surely. Powerful, both physically and mentally, they were, and could have performed intellectual stunts as well as anybody, had there been any opportunity. Competent authorities have estimated that during the past sixty years civilization progressed more than during the one thousand years preceding, and progressed during the last century more than in all preceding ages put together. So fast and far has the world moved that the fowl fancier of the present day, at a Madison Square Garden Show, or other big modern display, can realize but in the faintest degree the state of things in the poultry realm, and everywhere else, when the first Shanghais arrived in America. There were very few big events then to com-

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have won for me the highest honors at the leading shows of America. I have sold more prominent winners for the best shows in America than any other breeder from Atlantic to the Pacific, Canada to Texas, past winter more than ever; every bird I sold for winner proved a winner. All stock returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Write me.

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BLUE RIBBON S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

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mand attention. Nowadays, something like wireless telegraphing, or a flying feat or north pole discovery comes so frequently that it fails to startle anybody very much. The writer well remembers the early agricultural fairs. "Cattle Shows," they called them then. Small, ridiculously so, we should now deem them; though it can be seen that they were of tremendous importance, because of what they led to. No fowls at all were shown at the earliest fairs. The poultry interest was in just about the same stage as everything else in art and industry was at that time. Seventy years from now, our successors will commiserate the benighted condition the present generation was in

REAL BEGINNING OF PURE-BRED POULTRY KEEPING

It was in 1847. This date must be always "writ large" in poultry annals. The first Shanghais that were kept, bred, and disseminated over New England, and which together with those imported later, were the foundation of the hen fever, and of the modern Cochins, and the consequent great development of thoroughbred poultry, were brought by Dr. Brown from the port of Shanghai in 1847. No earlier date can be found, that will do to tie to. True enough, Asiatic fowls had been, during many years previous, occasionally put on board ship for food purposes en route, and the left-overs sometimes kept by farmers. But these were smooth legged Malays or Javas, and became mixed with the common fowls, after a while. If any feather legged birds, from which the modern Cochins and Brahma types could have been developed saw our shores, and left their permanent mark here, earlier than 1847, the evidence and dates concerning them are lacking or obscure.

Let me fix some clear, plain, undisputed historical facts, that are interesting now, and which will be much more so one hundred years hence, when poultry breeding and all other human affairs will be wonderful beyond present day imagination. I personally interviewed Mr. George E. Haight, a Connecticut machinist, just previous to his departure for Japan, China and Russia in the interest of a patent torpedo the invention of Col. Lay. Mr. Haight being an ardent admirer of Asiatic fowls, I asked him to write me concerning the birds of the Orient which he would see in the course of his travels, and he promised to do so. One of his letters to me, dated at Tien Tsin, China, Sept. 27th, 1877, and published in the (Hartford, Conn.) *Poultry World* of February, 1878, page 50, contains the following which I copy verbatim: * * * * * "I met Dr. Brown in this place, a very reliable gentleman, who has been a teacher in China and Japan for the last forty years, and he told me that on the 7th day of January, 1847, he left Shanghai with some of these fowls, and after a voyage of ninety-eight days arrived in New York with them, and took them to his home in East Windsor, Conn., and left them with his father; he also told me they laid an abundance of

eggs on shipboard, and asked me if any one could show an earlier date than this. He was in China continually for five years before the port of Shanghai was opened, and he feels confident that he was the first one who ever brought them from China. But I have not seen anything yet in China that resembles the Brahma fowl, but have seen the genuine Partridge Cochins, which seems to be the only breed that in any way resembles any of our varieties. I expect to go farther south this winter, when I hope to find something new."

Now about 1849 or 1850, I became the owner of a very large red Shanghai cockerel, in shape identical with the Langshans as they were when admitted to the Standard, excepting that the last mentioned had a much longer tail. The next year I procured some five or six hens from a near neighbor. There were by that time several Shanghai flocks in my town, and they presumably came from the Brown stock, as Windsor was only seven miles away, but this is guess work, as at this time I knew nothing about any Shanghais at Windsor, nor heard where my neighbors got theirs, so far as I remember. A farmer living within a quarter of a mile from my home had some thirty or more adult Shanghais before I raised any, all, as were mine, being of either a rich red or a cinnamon red color and with single combs. Very soon, under the red-hot popular demand, importations of fowls from various parts of Asia were made, and gray birds from Chit-tagong, named, as were the Shanghais, from their old country point of departure, were disseminated far and

wide. Asiatics with pea combs, appeared closely after the original Dr. Brown Shanghais, and gave rise to the modern Light Brahmans, although for a while there was a rival strain of this variety having single combs.

CONTINUAL GROWTH FROM THE START

Previous to the advent of the Asiatic stock, the common fowls of our country were quite different from now. So popular have been the Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmans and Cochins that they have, with a comparative frequency in the order named, been mixed with the ordinary poultry, till people of the present generation can form no correct idea as to what these latter were in the early days. Sometimes flocks may be found in a secluded mountain region, as I have seen them in the Ozarks, forty miles from the nearest railroad, or in other remote localities that represent the exact old English type of the common fowls of my boyhood. In color they were anything and everything, they were often of the pit game shape, and in size were between our Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. There were sometimes traces of Hamburgs and Dorkings, left by chance crossings, perhaps at intervals centuries apart. Doubtless the practice of cock fighting, which prevailed in England for centuries previous to colonists coming here from that country, contributed a strong infusion of Game blood.

It would have been easy to have developed from the olden time flocks in America, breeds as distinct and

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FOWLS THAT WIN AND BREED ON

in their patrons' hands. They do not exhibit nor do they appropriate their patrons' winnings. Their stock have laid an average of 88 eggs per capita for the four months they have been cooped for breeding purposes and 120 eggs per capita for six months ending July 1st, combining

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Brahmas, \$3.50 to \$10 for Females. \$5 to \$20 for Males. White and Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$2.50 to \$8 for Females. \$4 to \$15 for Males. Eggs from all breeds, \$4 for 15; \$7 for 30; \$9 for 45; \$15 for 105. From May 15 to Sept. 1st, all yearlings in molt sold at 40 per cent off of catalogue prices. Address for catalogue and particulars,

I. K. FELCH & SON, Box 671, NATICK, MASS.

true to type as our Games, Hamburgs and Leghorns, without help from any thoroughbred fowls; had there been fanciers both capable and willing to follow the task perseveringly. But without drafts on Asia it is hardly conceivable that anything approaching the Cochin and Brahma could have been produced in hundreds of years; perhaps it never could be, in fact, for, although the language of the natural cries common to both, the European and Asiatic poultry prove a descent from the same stock, wild or domesticated, at some time or other; yet the gulf between these grand divisions is so broad and distinct as to indicate that thousands of years have elapsed, perhaps tens of thousands, since their divergence from a common ancestry.

FIXING TYPES—EARLY POULTRY SHOWS

In Asia, when our importations began, and down to the present day, the fowls kept there were, like ours in 1840, a mingled mass of nondescripts, but the Asiatics had a common type of their own, just as ours possessed one of a different character. The excitement consequent on the novelty of the Shanghais led, through a transient phase of wild speculation, to settled scientific work in untangling the mixed threads of our foreign acquisitions. The earliest breeders could not foresee the ultimate results, but we now have our Brahmas and Cochins, for our Mongolians, besides other breeds compounded of Asiatic and European stock. It was not necessary, only as it happened so, for us to have had the Brahma as he is. We could have had him smooth legged, with a single comb and with elegant buff wings, and our Cochins could have been bred with long tails and pea combs, by watching for chance variations and selecting for breeding.

The first attempts at fixing types were at random, and would be laughable enough to the younger generation of poultrymen. One thought that the predominating or most desirable style, shown by some of the raw material on hand, called for the adoption of such and such points; while another was an admirer of something else. There being no generally recognized criterion, its lack was supplied by reference to the stock of "Mr. So and So" who loomed up as the owner of the most or the biggest, or the most costly birds or who was the first exhibitor at a show; for poultry began to appear at public exhibitions. But these exhibitions led up to awards of prizes, hence there must be some sort of standard of merit residing solely in the mind of the judge, for there was no other place for it.

The signal success of the poultry show at the Public Garden, Boston, in November 1849, engineered chiefly by Dr. J. C. Bennett, a name to remain permanently famous in American poultry history (somehow doctors are always prominent among poultrymen) attracted the attention of the great and only P. T. Barnum, who got up a big show at the American Museum in New York City in 1853, and another

the next year; and these made the attention given to poultry culture more general than ever, and this in turn led to ransacking the globe for fowl novelties. There were, in particular, many importations from England, where great shows were held and there were enthusiastic fanciers among all classes.

ORGANIZATION OF FIRST POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Local poultry societies were formed in various localities in New England, the publication of poultry periodicals and books began, and, as a crowning achievement, the organization of a National Association of American Poultrymen was effected, its leading purpose being to decide upon and print the points of merit to be desired in each recognized breed of fowls, and secure their adoption by judges in all public exhibitions of poultry in the country. This Standard of Excellence, or of Perfection, the word its much revised and improved successor bears, was seized by breeders with avidity, as well as by buyers and sellers; for it was an exceedingly welcome guide. Then the shows became more numerous than ever and were better filled, and the poultry periodicals were larger and improved in quality. Thus the poultry interest, without a break, except a partial one at the Civil War period, progressed by leaps and bounds to the present day.

The early breeders builded better than they knew. Many of them were tireless workers, brimful of enthusiasm and a long train of important results has followed their labors. Thousands on thousands of fanciers have since been enabled to follow to advantage the fascinating pastime of weaving living tissue into a desired web, forming flesh and blood and external adornments according to a predetermined pattern, thus giving to



Specimen of Wible Bros. White Plymouth Rocks
Note the fine Rock type.

the world something new and attractive. As regards the utility side, the wealth created by their work is stupendous in amount, in itself, and at the same time their example has stimulated improvement in breeding all other kinds of domestic animals. Poultrymen have had the advantage of being able to get results quicker than raisers of comparatively slow breeding larger species of live stock, and so have discovered and proved, laws of heredity, and various useful facts, for common benefit. In the adoption of a printed Standard, the use of a score card and regular methods in judging, and in the systematic ordering and conducting public exhibitions, poultrymen have been from the first and continually in the van.

LATHAM'S Barred Plymouth Rock FEMALES

are world wide famous as

THE WINNING KIND

I have a grand stock of birds exclusively of my own breeding from matings for

EXHIBITION FEMALES FOR SALE

Both in exhibition specimens, and in choice breeding birds both males and females.

They are right up to date in sharp, clean, bright, very narrow barring.

They stand second to none in
QUALITY.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE
BUY OF THE MAN WHO BREEDS

WINNERS

C. H. LATHAM, Box B., LANCASTER, MASS.



Winner of Color Special Prize at Madison Square Garden Show, 1905. Bred, raised and exhibited by C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD COMPARISON CARD

AID TO JUDGES IN PLACING AWARDS. RECORD FOR REPORTERS AND EXHIBITORS. CONVENIENT FORM FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. A RATE CARD

J. H. Drevenstedt, Standard Editor

For the convenience of judges, reporters and exhibitors who wish to keep a record of the winnings and near winners, we recommend the use of the American Poultry World Comparison Card, illustrated on this page. It is a fairly accurate monitor for future reference as well as a simple means of assisting the judge in selecting the winners in a hot class and fortify him with the reasons for making the awards.

Some years ago we used a similar card and found it an efficient aid in arriving at the merits of the competing specimens. Other Judges found it equally serviceable. It is not absolutely necessary at very large shows where there are unusually numerous entries in each class of some popular breed or variety to take down the numbers of all competing specimens. There are usually many in class that can be eliminated from competition on the first round of inspection, the remaining good ones can then be considered by the American Poultry World Comparison Rate Card System in much less time and a more satisfactory manner.

The sample card we have filled out explains the method. But judges or reporters need not necessarily follow our system or markings; they can substitute their own if they find it more convenient and more valuable as a reminder of what they did to the "poor little bird." In looking over the card please do not imagine that the birds rated have any actual existence or that the show reported was actually held at Buffalo. It is simply an illustration of how to apply the system. In looking over the awards we find No. 30 rated as having 12 x's and No. 23 has the same number. Both are equally good in shape and color but the comb of No. 23 lacks two serrations whereas No. 30 has a five point comb, which makes it a trifle better all around specimen even if it loses a little in size to 23. No. 24 is third because it loses in shape to other two. As noted in "remarks," No. 25 is a fine bird in every respect and equal to first and second, but loses in having broken feathers in wing and tail. Wherever there is a tie in the rating the rules laid down by the American Standard of Perfection should govern the breaking of the tie. The "Outs" are marked "O," a less objectionable way of marking a disqualified specimen.

In applying this method of judging fowls you not only keep in mind the ideal Standard requirements you have formed in your mind, but you are also in a position to get at relative values of competing specimens in a more thorough manner. You may find a beauty of a cockerel in shape at the beginning of the class and mark him XXX, believing him to be about the "best ever," but when you get along

further and catch sight of another likely fellow you are forced to admit that he is a contender and mark him XXX also. A few steps further you find the "dream of the class," a wonder in style and shape, and it seems the other two, good as they looked to you a few minutes ago, fade away in comparison with the crackerjack you are now looking at. You can XXXX the latter or cut the other two down to XX and mark the "best yet" XXX.

The ideals of the mind are subject to change when confronted by living ideals in the flesh. You may think you have found the ideal as it exists in your mind in a specimen, but there may be just one bird a little bit better when you get to him. And that is where your careful rating on the card will prove a great help. It will frequently prevent a Judge from getting confused in placing the awards in a hot class. The system is not perfect, no system of judging is, but it will work in a satisfactory manner if carefully and conscientiously followed or applied.

*** * Dealers take losses on your goods out of your profits. A few poor fowls in a box or a few bad eggs in one shipment will make a big cut in the price you get. Be sure to ship the best only, carefully graded and well packed in clean boxes or cases. Musty cardboard fillers or dirty packing may spoil the sale.**

*** * * Good feeding and common-sense housing are the "secrets" the egg farmer needs to learn. A well-fed healthy hen is bound to produce eggs; she is sure to get the habit. * * ***

*** * * You can't get eggs when every ounce of food is used up to keep life and heat in the fowl's body. See that they get a surplus to make eggs with. * * ***

*** * * South Shore soft roaster growers get from \$2.00 to \$4.00 each for all their caponized young male birds, alive at the door. It pays to produce GOOD chicken meat! * * ***

*** * * Where table eggs only are wanted no male birds are necessary or desirable running with the flock of layers. You will get more and better eggs without them. * * ***

 SHOW <i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i> DATE <i>Jan 7 1909</i>						
AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD JUDGES AND REPORTERS COMPARISON RATE CARD						
Variety <i>Banded Plymouth Rock</i> Sex <i>Cockerel</i>						
AWARD	COOP No.	SHAPE	COLOR	COMB CREST WATTLES LOBES	SIZE CONDITION WEIGHT	REMARKS
2	23	XXX	XXX	XX	XXXX	Comb lacks two serrations
3	24	XX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	Lacks fullness in breast Puffed tail
4	25	XXX	XXX	XXX	X	Broken feathers in wing and tail
	26	X	XXX	XXX	O	Small in size Underdeveloped
	27	XXX	O	XX	O	White in lobes Scaly legs
	28	O	O	—	—	Crooked back, color of legs nearly white
	29	O	—	—	—	Wry tail
1	30	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	Lacks a little in size only
6	31	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	Too large in size and heavy in body
	32	X	XXX	XXX	XXXX	Lacks Rock type; too much like Wyandotte in shape
5	33	XXX	XX	X	XXXX	Too dark in color; Comb heavy & not well serrated
	34	—	O	—	—	Too light in color and barring; Not a show specimen
	35	—	—	O	—	Badly twisted Comb
7	36	XXX	X	XXX	XXXX	White in sickle feathers and undercolor
	37	XX	XXX	XXXX	X	Lacks bright green spots on shanks & toes

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING.

IN SPECIMENS WORTHY OF AN AWARD
 FOR A PERFECT SECTION MARK XXXX
 FOR AN EXCELLENT SECTION MARK XXX
 FOR A GOOD SECTION MARK XX
 FOR A FAIR SECTION MARK X

IN ALL SPECIMENS UNWORTHY OF AN AWARD THE DEFICIENT SECTIONS SHOULD BE MARKED "O" MEANING "OUT" AND REASON STATED UNDER "REMARKS"

SIGNED *John Doe* JUDGE

HOW DOCTORS VIEW PACKED EGGS

The general increase in the price of provisions has induced the good housewife to pack eggs. This practice was quite common with merchants and produce dealers before cold storage became so general. These men became experts in the packing of eggs and very few of the eggs became anything worse than stale. Inexperienced persons do not always have such good fortune.

We went to see an ice cream man about the packed egg proposition and he showed us a large power freezer filled with frozen custard. We had noticed that the atmosphere was more or less blue and far from frozen. The explanation was that he had been sold a dozen packed eggs and that only one of them had gotten into the freezer. His trade is very discriminating and he asserted that the whole freezer full was a dead loss.

Then we visited a fine cake baking establishment. We learned there that they often gave away whole batches of cakes ruined by one or two packed eggs. They claim that it is hard to tell a packed egg. It looks and tastes all right but heating it develops a musty flavor and sometimes an odor. The trouble is with the yolk more than with the white of the egg.

All persons with whom we talked agree that it requires a greater number of packed eggs to make a custard or cake than it does of fresh ones, twelve fresh eggs being regarded as equal to fifteen of the packed ones.

Both the shell and the white of eggs contain some sulphur. This element in some of its compounds reduces hemoglobin and forms very toxic substances with albuminous and other organic matter. These poisons cause depression, giddiness, headache and coma. The yolk of egg contains, vitellin, nuclein, palmitin, stearin, olein, lecithin and other readily reduced substances quite possible of slow union with sulphur.

Cold storage meat and eggs, when exposed to the air, very rapidly decompose. So well is this known with regard to meats that the regulations of the United States Navy prohibit the exposure of meat removed from cold storage and provide for thawing it in cold water and then immediately cooking it. We know from observation that a preserved egg when broken and exposed to the air very soon decays.

It is a little difficult to define the changes taking place in a stored egg. That destructive changes do take place, admits of no doubt. It is very questionable in our minds whether packed eggs should be used for food.

The matter becomes of particular

importance to the tuberculosis patient consuming large numbers of them. As to the relative food value of fresh and stored eggs we know of no recorded data but we judge that the bakers know pretty well what they are talking about and infer from their experience that packing eggs does not result in the saving that the thrifty housewife imagines.—Medical Council.

Irving A. and Frank C. Sibley, owners of Sibley's strain of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, have won a position in the front rank among western breeders and exhibitors of the "Indians" of the poultry race. Their business announcement appears in these columns. For example at Detroit, Mich., January 9-14 current year, they won 1, 2, 3, and 4 on cocks, same on hens, same on cockerels, 1 and 5 on pullets, 1 and 2 exhibition pens, the four club specials for best color and best shape, the \$25 silver cup offered by the mayor of Detroit for the best display of either Rose or Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, and the silver cup at \$20, for the best display of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. This year the Sibleys have raised nearly three thousand young birds. They are offering breeding stock for sale, also exhibition specimens. Address Irving A. and Frank C. Sibley, Box B, 1032 Jefferson Boulevard, South Bend, Ind. Please mention that you saw this notice in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

H. W. Schnitzer, originator and breeder of the Fairfield strain of prize winning White Rocks asks readers of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD to write him for prices of show birds and breeding stock that will produce show birds. Fairfield birds won highest honors at the 1909 Philadelphia, Pa., show, also at Scranton, Pa., current year. Prize winning

birds a specialty. Address Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. Schnitzer, Proprietor, Fairton, N. J. Please mention A. P. W. Your doing so will help you and help us.

It will soon be time to preserve eggs—if you are to try it this season. Fact is, there is not a day to lose. The Stixall Company, Keene, N. H., advertises Water Glass in this issue of A. P. W. as "the best egg preservative known." So far as our knowledge goes this statement is true. Free circular on request if you mention A. P. W.



COCK - 1ST GUELPH - 1ST OTTAWA 1908-09
BRED & OWNED BY
H. W. PARTLO, INGERSOLL, ONT.

A noted Light Brahma Winner, owned by H. W. Partlo, Ingersoll, Ont. In addition to winning first at the Ontario and Ottawa Shows in 1908 and 1909 Mr. Partlo's Champion Cock bird won first at Chicago, 1907, as a cockerel; first at Detroit, first at Toronto, 1908; first at Guelph, first at Ottawa, first at Toronto, 1909. He illustrates the excellent type and color found in Mr. Partlo's stock.



CREAM SEPARATOR

The simplest, most durable, most economical of all Cream Separators. Meets every requirement of the most modern dairy methods. Holds World's Record for clean skimming.

THE 1909 MODEL

has solid, low frame, enclosed gearing, ball bearings, and is the easiest running separator made. Don't buy a separator without first seeing our FREE Catalogue No. W.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

A 16 Distributing Warehouses in U. S. and Canada.

AMERICA'S BEST WYANDOTTES--Golden, Silver and White

WINNERS of over 200 premiums at Madison Square Garden, also hundreds of premiums at St. Louis World's Fair, Chicago, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland. 1,500 head of fine birds to spare, including 300 head of our last season's breeders, many grand cock birds among them at bargains. If you want fine show birds or the best of stock birds, I can fit you out with size, shape and color at reasonable prices. Also Golden and Silver Sebrights, and Collie Pups.

IRA C. KELLER, Brookside Farm, Box 2, Prospect, Ohio

POULTRY SHOW DATES

(NOTE—The address of the Secretary of each Exhibition is the same as the location of the Exhibition, unless otherwise specified. Owing to lack of space, the notice of each show will appear but once.)

Location	Date	Judge	Secretary
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock.....	Dec. 6-11.....		J. M. Foster
CALIFORNIA			
Alameda.....	Nov. 22-27.....		A. E. Norton
COLORADO			
Colorado Springs...	Dec. 13-18.....	A. Shaner.....	H. H. Chase, 1422 No. Corona St.
CONNECTICUT			
Middletown.....	Dec. 14-17.....		C. L. Fisk
Danbury.....	Dec. 8-11.....	Card & Shaylor...	Howard Mignerey
Branford.....	Dec. 8-9.....		Paul P. Ives, Guilford
West Haven	Nov. 30-Dec. 3....		F. J. Reveley, El. Haven
GEORGIA			
Augusta.....	Nov. 8-13.....		W. A. Herman
ILLINOIS			
Quincy.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 4....	Russell.....	F. Reynolds
Chicago.....	Dec. 7-12.....		Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.
Keweenaw	Dec. 6-11.....	Warnock.....	E. E. Johnson
Mattoon.....	Dec. 13-18.....	S. Lane.....	A. F. Fuller
Peoria.....	Dec. 14-18.....	Keeler, Stanfield and Ewald.....	Frank Rue, 420 S. Adams St.
Princeton	Dec. 13-17.....	W. Warnock.....	W. Asche
IOWA			
Des Moines.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 1....		Geo. Phillips
Davenport.....	Nov. 22-26.....		H. A. Skelley
Iowa Falls.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 4....		H. S. Dixon
Keokuk.....	Nov. 22-27.....		Chas. Lawson
KANSAS			
Salina.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1....	J. Clipp.....	C. Page
KENTUCKY			
Louisville.....	Dec. 6-11.....	T. Falkner.....	S. M. Mittall
MAINE			
Bangor.....	Dec. 7-9.....		H. E. Farnham
MASSACHUSETTS			
Springfield.....	Dec. 1-4.....		E. P. Tilton
MICHIGAN			
Coldwater.....	Dec. 15-19.....	F. Heck.....	Chas. Keep
Lausling.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 1....	J. Tucker, W. Wise	J. A. Turner, 703 Seymour
MISSOURI			
Mexico.....	Nov. 18-19.....	E. Branch.....	L. E. McKee
St. Louis.....	Dec. 6-11.....	Russell, Rhodes, Helmlich, Thomp- son.....	T. E. Quisenberry, Columbia
NEBRASKA			
Nebraska City.....	Dec. 20-23.....		T. F. Lawrence
Omaha.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 3....		F. C. Ahlquist
NEW JERSEY			
Orange.....	Dec. 7-11.....	Drevenstedt, Davy, Purdue & Stanton	Bryan K. Ogden J. Woodruff, Athenia
Paterson	Dec. 1-4.....		E. B. Peck
NEW YORK			
Batavia.....	Dec. 14-18.....		Edward C. Pease
Hamburg.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2....		I. L. Whitmyre
Schenectady.....	Dec. 14-18.....		
OHIO			
Cincinnati.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5....	Pierce & Brown...	Dr. O. S. Rightmire
Dayton.....	Dec. 28-31.....	W. Pierce.....	C. R. Gardner
Mansfield.....	Dec. 6-11.....	C. McClave.....	S. F. Ottinger
Urbana.....	Dec. 14-18.....		C. Hoppersett
OREGON			
Portland.....	Dec. 8-15.....		J. Windle, Lents
PENNSYLVANIA			
McKeesport.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 1....		W. Soles, 211 1-2 Fifth Ave
RHODE ISLAND			
Woonsocket.....	Dec. 9-11.....		Chas. Richardson
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls.....	Dec. 11-15.....		L. G. Granger
TEXAS			
Galveston.....	Nov. 18-20.....		A. B. Norman
WISCONSIN			
Beloit.....	Dec. 13-19.....		G. A. Miller
La Crosse.....	Dec. 21-29.....	F. Shellabarger...	Jos. Poehling, 1517 Farewell St.

Admirers of Buff Plymouth Rocks who are in the market for breeding stock of this variety will do well to correspond with John Poley, Box W, Royersford, Pa. Mr. Poley is of the salt of the earth. We know the man through and through, and if you mention you saw his advertisement in American Poultry World, we believe he will make a special effort to win your friendship by prompt attention to your request and you may rest assured he will give

"value received" in the event of your entrusting one or more orders to him.

It is with pleasure that we call attention to the advertisement in this issue of Milton W. Brown, Proprietor of Cheviot Poultry Farm, Cincinnati, Ohio, (Station L) breeder of exhibition quality Buff, Black and White Orpingtons bred from imported stock of the best English strains. In his advertisement Mr. Brown offers six fine cock-

erels from "Frank Sisson's, England, bred from Crystal Palace winners of last year." These birds are priced from \$25.00 and up—first come first served. Mr. Brown announces that he also has some imported Buffs "of great size and wonderful type" for sale. He further states; "Our Blacks could not be improved on in England." Catalogue will be mailed free and prices will be quoted, with description of birds, if you will mention A. P. W. when writing. Address as above.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of Fred C. Lisk, Romulus, N. Y., breeder of Lisk's strain of Stay-White White Wyandottes, "the kind that win as well as lay." Mr. Lisk is known to us to be a poultryman of standing, a man who can be relied on to do as he agrees. Moreover, he knows good poultry from beak to toenail, as has been proved repeatedly in the show room. His birds have won highest honors at Buffalo, Rochester and Auburn, N. Y., in strong competition. Illustrated circular will be sent free on request if you mention A. P. W. and Mr. Lisk will gladly quote prices if you will describe what you want in his line.

In this issue appears the advertisement of Chas. Nixon, Proprietor Mapleside Poultry Yards, Washington, N. J., originator of the Mapleside strain of White Wyandottes of exhibition quality. Mr. Nixon has been at it seventeen years and has produced many choice specimens—winners in fastest company. His "Mapleside Queen 2d" won first and special at Madison Square Garden a year ago last winter. Mr. Nixon gives as reference the First National Bank of his home city. He is one of the reliable men in the Standard-bred poultry business and orders placed with him will receive his personal attention.

Among Canadian poultrymen to favor A. P. W. with a yearly advertisement beginning with the first number of the new paper is H. W. Partlo, Ingersoll, Ont., breeder of exhibition quality Light Brahmas. Mr. Partlo ranks high among Canadian fanciers—and many of the best birds produced on this continent are bred in Canada. One of Mr. Partlo's prize winning Light Brahma male birds is shown in this issue of A. P. W. When writing him for printed matter be sure to mention A. P. W.

The advertisement of William Osborn, Proprietor of Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Illinois, has the right ring to it. Mr. Morris says: "Describe what you want and I will quote best prices. Everything guaranteed as represented and all orders shipped subject to approval." Goose Lake doesn't mean that Mr. Osborn breeds geese only, or that he breeds geese at all, because he doesn't, so far as we know. What he does breed are Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. See his ad on inside back cover, this issue.

MEAT SCRAPS

Q. Will meat scraps gathered from the butcher's shop, beef and pork together, be good for laying fowls if boiled and grease skimmed off?

A. If thoroughly cooked and well skimmed the scraps should prove excellent meat food. Give one feeding three or four times a week as much as they will clean up quickly, or fed mixed with the daily mash in the proportion of about 10 per cent. of the entire mash.

200 EGGS PER HEN A YEAR

The 200-Eggs-per-year hen is here—and she has come to stay. This is the result of breeding and selection—the result of developing mongrels into thoroughbreds. If the average hen were left to herself she probably would lay twenty-five to forty eggs, bring off two or three broods of chicks each season and that would be an end of it. As a result of good work done by poultrymen the egg yield of thorough-bred fowls, especially the heavy laying kinds, has been increased so that now it is "common practice" for a good hen to lay 200 eggs per year, whereas the average of many a well kept flock is 150 to 175 eggs per hen.

Some years ago Rev. Edgar Warren, an experienced student of poultry culture, wrote a book entitled "200 Eggs A Year Per Hen—How to Get Them". The contents of the book were reliable, practical, instructive. It met with a large sale and proved a boon to thousands of poultrymen and poultry women. This book has been revised several times and has gone through many editions. A new edition of 10,000 copies has just been printed. Book and copyright are now owned by Clarence C. DePuy, Editor and Publisher of the *American Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N. Y., and the book is offered to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD subscribers at the regular price, 50 cents per copy, or the book and a year's subscription to the *Advocate* can be had for 75 cents. The book is also given as a premium for two yearly subscriptions to the *American Poultry Advocate* at 50 cents per year. Both the book and the *Advocate* are well worth the

price. *American Poultry Advocate* has no superior as a practical poultry journal. Among its prominent writers is Mr. A. F. Hunter, for ten years editor of *Farm-Poultry*, Boston, Mass., and one of the three or four best practical poultry authorities in this country. See half-page advertisement of "200 Eggs A Year Per Hen", page 47 this issue of A. P. W.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Rodney A. Knapp, Proprietor Valley View Poultry Farm, Binghamton, N. Y., breeder of highest quality Single Comb Buff Leghorns—see display advertisement on inside back cover, this issue. Mr. Knapp's birds were winners at the latest Boston and York shows, also at the New York State Fair, winning as follows, respectively: Boston, 1908, 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 3rd cock, 4th cockerel; Madison Square Garden, 1908-1909, 2nd and 3rd cockerels, 4th hen, color special on both male and female; New York State Fair, September, 1909, 1st cock, 2nd and 3rd cockerels, 3rd pullet. Prices of stock and eggs furnished on application. Please mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD when writing.

It does us good to see the Mica Crystal Co., of Concord, N. H., again represented in the poultry press, advertising Mica Grit for sale. No better grit was ever placed on the market; it has been in use seventeen years and is a boon to poultry keepers, especially where the soil does not furnish plenty of sharp grit in one form or another, also where fowls are kept in confinement. For printed matter and samples, address Mica Crystal Co., Concord, N. H. Mica Crystal Grit is sold by thousands of poultry supply dealers. If your dealer does not handle it, report this fact to the Mica Crystal Co., and they will get after him—in the right way, and for a good purpose.

Among the men who have won a place in the front rank as breeders of "best quality" Single Comb Rhode Island Reds is Frank D. Read, Fall River, Mass. For example, at a recent Boston show his birds won 1st cock, 1st and 2nd pullets and 2nd hen. At New York he won 1st and 3d pullets, 2nd pen, 4th cock, 4th hen and 5th cockerel; also shape and color specials on pullet at both shows and silver cup at Boston for best Rhode Island Red female on exhibition, the Rose and Single Comb varieties both competing. This is a record of which any man may well be proud. Breeding and exhibition birds for sale. Please mention A. P. W.

One of the comparatively young men who is doing his share to make the Standard-bred poultry business of this country what it should be, is Lloyd C. Mishler, R. R. No. 3, North Manchester, Ind., originator and breeder of Mishler's strain of Rose Comb Black Minorcas, "birds that win and weigh, that lay and pay," as Mr. Mishler puts it very neatly. His birds have won highest honors at Chicago several years in succession. They also won at Jamestown Exposition and have won several times at the Indiana State Fair. He states that he has some especially good breeders for sale and asks readers of A. P. W. to write for his free catalogue. When doing so please mention this magazine.

D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y., President and Ex-secretary of the American Poultry Association, is in the market with a line of poultry feeds "made from the soundest and sweetest grains." Mr. Orr comes from a milling family. His father is a miller—so is Mr. Orr, Jr.,—and the latter is no longer a young man. In other words, D. Lincoln Orr knows what sound and sweet grains are; furthermore, you can rely on what he says. Samples and prices will be furnished free on request if our readers will mention A. P. W.



WINNERS OF FIRST COCK, FIRST COCKEREL, FIRST HEN, SECOND HEN, NEW YORK, DEC 1907. OWNED BY FRANK MCGRANN, LANCASTER, PA., U.S.A.

"THE DOLLAR HEN"

This is the name of a substantially bound book, consisting of 222 well printed pages, 5x8 inches in size, written by Milo M. Hastings, New York City, formerly poultryman at the Kansas Experiment Station, later in charge of the commercial poultry investigation of the United States Department of Agriculture. While in the service of the United States government Mr. Hastings compiled valuable statistics and prepared official copy for bulletins treating on egg production, the profitable care handling and marketing of eggs, etc.

The subject matter of "The Dollar Hen" is devoted to the question, "How to make money raising poultry." "The Dollar Hen" is not a boom poultry book, so the publishers state, but tells poultry students and poultry raisers of all kinds "what not to do and what to do." It discusses every important phase of the poultry business and gives advice on how to obtain the best results and how to secure the largest profits practicable.

The scope and value of "The Dollar Hen" may be judged by the chapter headings, which include the following: Is there Money in the Poultry Business?; What Branch of the Business?; The Poultry Producing Community; Where to Locate; The Dollar Hen Farm; Incubation; Feeding; Diseases; Poultry Flesh and Poultry Fattening; Marketing Poultry Carcasses; Quality in Eggs; How Eggs are Marketed; Breeds of Chickens; Practical and Scientific Breeding; Experiment Station Work and Poultry Keeping on the General Farm.

"The Dollar Hen" is for sale by the Poultry Digest Publishing Company, Box 57-C, Ann Street, New York City. The price is \$1.00 per copy, postpaid. For complete description of the book, including opinions of well-known poultry editors, see advertisement on page 41, this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

You can buy "any old kind" of quality in baby chicks, provided you do not care what quality you get; but if you want "Standard quality" in day-old chicks, look up the advertisement in this issue of R. C. Caldwell, of Lyndon, Ross County, Ohio. This ad is one inch deep, three columns wide and is headed, "Caldwell's Baby Chicks of Quality." Mr. Caldwell offers "best in the world" strain White Plymouth Rock chicks at day-old chick prices that are interesting. He has a free catalogue that you can obtain for a postal card request, provided you mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD when writing.

Readers of A. P. W. who use incubators for hatching purposes are requested to send a postal card to the Universal Specialty Company, Plainfield, Conn., for a copy of "Successful Hatching." This booklet is advertised by the publishers as being worth dollars to every poultryman who is using one or more incubators, on account of facts given therein which were obtained by costly experiments. In sending for the booklet "Successful Hatching," please mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

The editorial staff of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is acquainted with E. A. Haring, owner of Mountain View Farm, South Kent, Conn., breeder of Single Comb Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, and can recommend both the man and his stock. If you are in the market for Orpingtons, write Mr. Haring, tell him what you want, and if his prices suit you, you may be sure he will ship you on order just what he agrees to.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

RATES:—Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 4 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 3 cents a word per month for three or more months. Change of copy allowed quarterly without extra cost. No order accepted for less than 50 cents for each insertion. Numbers, initials and abbreviations count as words. No display allowed other than initial word or name.

TERMS:—Cash with order and copy of advertisement. Positively no exceptions to this rule. Please count the words correctly to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy of your advertisement plainly to insure its appearing correctly. Copy must reach AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD office by 18th of the month preceding date of issue.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is furnished every classified advertiser without charge during the time his advertisement appears in these columns.

We guarantee to publish an average monthly circulation of 25,000 copies during the year ending with October 1910.

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."

ANCONAS

R. C. AND S. C. MOTTLED ANCONAS. A number fine cockerels for sale, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs in season \$2.00 to \$5.00 per 15 from prize winning stock. Chas. Warrick, Schoharie, N. Y.

S. C. AND R. C. ANCONAS. Elegant Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Large chalk white eggs all winter, in unheated coops. Heavy laying strain. Blue Ribbon winners wherever shown. Ellison's Ancona Ranch, Elkland, Pa.

ANCONAS. Geo. Johnston, 377 South Detroit Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

WONDERFUL Laying Strain of Anconas. Am booking orders for eggs for Spring delivery from my bred-to-lay Anconas. Get the best, they are the cheapest. Member of both Ancona Clubs. Ira N. De Line, Olympia, Wash.

A FEW ANCONA COCKERELS for sale direct from M. Thorniley's, 5 months old. Have some fine ones \$1.00 each. H. W. Gibbs, Westfield, N. Y.

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—A few fine Cockerels for sale. Write me your wants. Wm. Deter, No. Baltimore, Ohio.

ANDALUSIANS—Get the best. Choice imported and domestic Blue Andalusians, exclusively. First prize winners at leading shows. Stock for sale at all times, eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Naylor, Painsville, Ohio.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Exquisitely beautiful. Clean sweep at Hagerstown, 1908-1909. Winners at Madison Square, Baltimore, Jamestown Exposition, Washington and Richmond. Magnificent Cockerels \$2.50 to \$5.00. Eggs in season. Virginus H. Councill, Warrenton, Va.

BANTAMS

B. RED GAME BANTAMS—Winners wherever shown. Some nice reachy males, with good color, and very small whip tails, bred from blue ribbon winners, price low. F. A. Wheeler, Slatersville, R. I.

JAPANESE SILKIE and Japanese Black Tail Bantams, Golden and Ring Neck Pheasants, Captured first, two seconds and third at the great Minnesota State Fair. Stock and eggs. Superb Poultry Yards, Winthrop, Minn.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—The Illinois State Show winners 1908. Write today to Harold W. Hayward, Cooksville, Ill.

BANTAMS—White and Buff Cochins and Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Have some splendid youngsters and breeders. Only high class birds sold. Prices according to quality wanted. Write now. Geo. O. Billheimer, Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH CLASS BANTAMS and Pigeons of all Standard and rare varieties. Winners at New York, Boston, Hartford, Syracuse, Trenton, Hagerstown, etc., 1908. Address Chas. W. Smith, Manager, Wild Goose Farm, Copiague, L. I. N. Y.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS exclusively. Grand specimens always for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write for prices. N. James Cole, 524 11th Ave., Clinton, Ia.

C. A. HOTCHKISS, Burton, Ohio,—Breeder of Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Winners at last Cleveland Show. Barred Rocks from four leading strains. Most beautiful Golden Pencilled Hamburgs. Stock and eggs for sale.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS Breeders and Show Birds for sale. State your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Fillman, Red Hill, Penna.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS \$1.50 each, \$3.00 pair, \$4.00 trio. Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

BANTAMS—Something to crow about. Our Golden Sebrights won the \$100 cash special at the New York State Fair, 1909, for best exhibit, all varieties (large and small) competing. Silver Sebrights, Buff and Black Cochins, Rose Comb Blacks, Black Breasted Red and Silver Duckwing Games of like quality. The kind you want to improve your flock. 200 choice cockerels \$2.00 and up. Exhibition birds a specialty. Proper & Co., Schoharie, N. Y.

GAME BANTAMS—High class, all varieties. Fincke & Thornton, Vineland, N. J.

BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS—Some fine cocks and young stock for sale. Last Rochester Show four entries in young birds, two firsts, two seconds. Alexander Meyer, 363 Orchard St., Rochester, N. Y.

BRAHMAS

DARK BRAHMAS—The handsomest and best variety. Cockerels from birds scoring 90 to 94, \$3 to \$5 each, also Plymouth Rock Cockerels from prize winning stock at \$3 each. M. B. Dolson, Geneva, Iowa

COEN'S LIGHT BRAHMAS won thirty premiums at the Indianapolis, La Fayette, Frankfort and Crawfordsville Shows. Old and young stock of splendid quality for sale. Write for prices. J. E. Coen, Box 70, Wingate, Ind.

BUCKEYES

BUCKEYES—The handsomest of Reds. They stay red on moulting. Small pea comb, best winter layers. Send 4c for club booklet. Edgar L. Andrews, Sec'y. National Red Feather Club, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUSKEYES—eventually—why delay—money back if not pleased. Garnet Hill Range, Shelbyville, Ky.

TIMELY INFORMATION

The book, "Poultry Secrets," advertised on page 9 of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is of great practical value. We believe this pamphlet to be worth many times the price asked for it. The Wilmer Atkinson Company, publishers of "Poultry Secrets" and of FARM JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the most reliable publishing houses in this country. Their business announcements can be relied on and whatever they offer for sale will be found "worth the price"—every time.

FARM JOURNAL, as a monthly paper for farmers and villagers, including poultry keepers, gardeners, etc., has no superior; in our best judgment it has no equal in its class. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD readers, therefore, can safely order direct from the full page advertisement on page 9 of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and you may rest assured of getting value received. Sample copy of FARM JOURNAL will be mailed free on request if you will mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Read full page advertisement for particulars.

Mr. Chas. G. Pape, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is one of the staunch friends of the Black Minorcas—layers of big white eggs. He breeds "the kind that wins," and will book egg orders in advance for the quality of eggs he sets himself. See his illustrated ad in the reading pages of this issue. Please mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD when you write him for free circular and mating list.

One of the truly representative breeders and advocates of Standard fowls in the east is T. Courtney Punderford, Prop. of Monmouth Poultry Farms, Freneau, New Jersey, breeder of Single Comb Buff and White Leghorns. Mr. Punderford owns and personally manages the Monmouth Farms, making his home there, and it is one of the largest and best equipped plants in the entire country. As for the superior quality of the stock bred and exhibited by Monmouth Farms, their show record at Madison Square Garden, extending back several years, tells the story in a way that cannot be disputed. Catalog and show record will be mailed free if you will mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Of late years the Empire Cooping Company, of Fultonville, N. Y., has been making remarkable progress, both in cooping exhibitions and in the sale of their individual coops for the use of poultrymen who wish to show their choice specimens to the best advantage. M. S. Wemple is the efficient traveling representative of the Empire Cooping Company and has made influential friends in all parts of the country. See their advertisement in this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and write for free printed matter.

It is an honor to any poultry journal to be favored with the advertising of Bradley Bros., Leo, Mass., long-time specialty breeders of unexcelled Barred Plymouth Rocks. We have had business dealings with them continuously for a period of sixteen years and have yet to learn of a case where they have mistreated a customer or have been accused of doing so. This is a record of which they may well be proud, but we know it is deserved. Whatever Bradley Bros. say they will do, they do—no doubt about that. Their illustrated ad appears in this issue. When writing them mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD—it will please them, help you and be a real favor to us.

BUCKEYES—Dunning's Buckeyes won as usual at Cincinnati, 1909. They await you. Gardiner Dunning, Camden, Ohio.

DOMINIKES

CARTER'S American Dominiques—Bred in Maine. In competition at Boston Show, 1909, won every first prize. Superb cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. A. Q. Carter, Freeport, Maine. Life Member American Poultry Association.

DORKINGS

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS exclusively. For 20 years have won more first and special prizes at New York and Boston since 1895, than all my competitors combined. Few choice birds to spare, prices right. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa.

FAVEROLLES

SALMON FAVEROLLES—A fine lot of young Cockerels for sale from prize winning stock. The coming general utility fowl. D. G. Stark, Waverly, N.Y.

GAMES

AMERICA'S, Ireland's, Cuba's best guaranteed Games. Stamp for catalogue. H. P. Clark, Mansor Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

GAMES—Black Breasted Red and Cornish Indian Games, winners in show room everywhere. Wesley Lanius, Greensburg, Ind.

MAY HATCHED Cornish Indian Cockerels and pullets, for sale cheap. Taconic Poultry Yards, Box 94, Sheffield, Mass.

HOUDANS

ABERNETHY'S Houdans are the "Better Kind". They won at Madison Square, Boston, Hagerstown and Brockton. They can win for you, and breed winners. Splendid Crests, color and shape. James Abernethy, West Pembroke, Me.

HOUDANS—Winners wherever shown—Allentown, Pa., four entries, three blues, one red—Hagerstown, Md., seven entries, three blues, two reds, one special. Stock for sale. J. Emlen Smith, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY HOUDANS won six ribbons on six entries at Rochester. Have some hens, Cockerels, and a few pullets (in pairs or trios) to sell. State your wants. Wm. M. Schwengel, Dansville, N. Y.

FANCY HOUDANS from A. E. Jones "Three Graces" headed by large, dark Cockerel out of imported bird. S. C. Buff Orpingtons direct from Cook; old and young. I. J. Rambo, DeLong, Ill.

HOUDANS—A few fine ones at fair prices. J. R. Windolph, 1044 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa.

JAVAS

FAIR HOPE FARM Black Java Cockerels and Pullets from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. W. D. Van Wagner, Salt Point, N. Y.

LANGSHANS

LEE'S Black Langshans—won the President's Cup for best display at New York and Boston. Also \$34.00 in cash. State medal for 1907-8. Exhibition birds a specialty. C. G. Lee, Walworth, N. Y.

BLACK LANGSHANS—A few show birds and plenty of good breeders for sale. M. S. Barker, Box 7, Thorntown, Ind.

LANGSHANS shipped on approval. Write me if in need of really good ones. All this year's stock from State show winners. Entry of one pen at last State show exhibited, won four firsts. E. R. McCormick, Letts, Iowa.

R. W. BISHOP, breeds high-class exhibition, utility Black Langshans, Boston, Meriden, West Haven, Springfield winners. Fine show and breeding stock now. Eggs. R. W. Bishop, Guilford, Conn.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Bright strain; prolific layers. Eggs for hatching after Feb. 1st, \$1.00 for 15. J. H. Sandel, Plymouth, Pa.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Bred for size, vigor and business. Only the best allowed in our breeding pens. Cockerels \$1 to \$3. Six females \$5.00. L. G. Flint, Blockton, Iowa.

STATE CUP and 4 firsts:—on Single Comb Brown Leghorns. F. A. Starr, Newton Falls, Ohio.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, winners at Syracuse, Hagerstown, Mincola, Riverhead, Islip and Richmond Hill. Sale list free, giving prices of choice exhibition stock, including all prize winners. Wm. E. Crevoiserat, Freeport, N. Y.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, winners at Madison Square, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc. Great layers. Stock for sale. Write me your wants. Howard J. Fisk, Box N, Falconer, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, large blue-white quills, not creamy, from 196 egg strain, scoring 93 to 96. Winners Ocean to Ocean. Satisfaction or return. Geo. C. Wolfrum; Carey, Ohio.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Am one of largest breeders in Northwest. Won all ribbons but four at Minneapolis and the Minnesota State Fairs, 1909. Henry Hintermister, Room M, 553 Wabash St., St. Paul, Minn.

FIFTY S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, fine show birds, good breeders. Prizes taken wherever shown. Pens mated for best results. Prices reasonable. Send for price list. A. W. Davis, Mt. Sinai, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively for 26 years, have now the best I ever owned. Am offering them at reasonable prices. J. H. Kollmeyer, Quincy Heights Poultry Farm, Quincy, Ill.

WYCKOFF STRAIN, Single Comb White Leghorns. Choice breeding Cockerels raised from extra layers; also yearling hens. Trios and pens mated for best results. Attractive prices this month. H. F. Carriel, Cuba, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Blanchard and Young strains; 100 birds for sale very reasonable; can supply birds for the show or for next season's breeders. All stock sold on approval. Satisfaction and an honest deal guaranteed. Circular free. Lewis T. McLean, Ondawa Farm, Shushan, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—A No. 1 layers of large white eggs. Blue Ribbon winners. Vigorous farm raised Cockerels, beauties, \$2.00 each this month. Frank C. Burdick, Box 10, Rockville, R. I.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, cock, hens, Cockerels cheap. P. Augustin, Orland, Ill.

LENNON'S S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels—\$1.00 to \$1.50; large, have nice combs. My stock are extra good winter layers. Money returned if not pleased. John Lennon, Quarry Hill Poultry Farm, Willimantic, Conn.

PREMIUM POULTRY FARM—White Leghorn Cockerels \$1.00 up. No culls. Bargains for somebody if taken soon. No pullets left. Eggs from our winners and layers give satisfaction. R. O. Dickson, La Harpe, Ill.

EGG EATING

Q. What is the plan to stop hens from eating their eggs?

A. Feed a liberal amount of meat food and green stuff, in addition to the hard grain and mash. Keep crushed oyster shells, grit and granulated raw bone constantly before the birds. Provide dark nest boxes two feet or more above floor above level. Leave a few porcelain nest eggs lying about the floor for the hens to pick at.

We write from knowledge when we state that there are no better incubator or brooder thermometers made by any one in any country than the "Tycos," manufactured by the Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y. See their half-page advertisement in this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. The Taylor incubator thermometer was standard in this country for years. It is now known as the "Tycos" in honor of the name of the company that manufactured it. The thermometer is the "heart" of an incubator. Unless it does its duty—unless it is accurate and reliable—profitable hatching and complete success are impossible. It is essential, therefore, that the incubator operator shall use a trustworthy thermometer. And the same thing is true, in large degree, of a successful brooder. Get the best every time when it comes to the selection of an incubator or brooder thermometer. Write Taylor Incubator Companies for the name and address of their nearest agent or the dealer living nearest you who handles their goods. Please mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

If in need of poultry printing, including circulars, cards, attractive stationery, etc., write to F. E. Richards, Station W., Monticello, Wis., for samples and prices. Samples are free and the prices will interest you. Tell him you saw this announcement in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD—doing this as a favor to us.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD feels complimented in listing among its advertisers, right from the start, C. S. Byers, of Hazelrigg, Ind., Orpington specialist for eleven years and one of the best friends the Orpingtons have in America today—and they have many good friends. In his advertisement of Buff, Black and White Orpingtons (occupying triple column space) Mr. Byers calls attention to the fact that he won more prizes in Orpingtons at the Chicago show, 1908, than any other exhibitor. Mr. Byers further states: "I want your order and when I get it the treatment accorded you will merit a continuance of your valued patronage. If stock ordered is not satisfactory, advise me promptly and tell me why and I will replace it or refund your money." When Mr. Byers says this he means it. His catalogue and fall sale list are free. If interested in Orpingtons, write today asking for free catalog, mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Poultrymen who live within a day's traveling distance of Buffalo, New York, should not fail to patronize the "Great Hamburg Show," held annually at Hamburg, New York, under the management of the Erie County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. This show will be held December 27, 1909 to January 2, 1910, inclusive. There will be cash and special premiums; also handsome ribbons. Premium list is now ready. Address E. C. Pease, Sec'y, Hamburg, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

LEGHORNS, S. C. Brown and White. Winners of 57 ribbons at leading Western Shows last season; stock for sale. "The best for the price always." Upland Poultry Farm, Box C., Decatur, Ill.

R. C. BUFF and S. C. White Leghorn stock for sale from my Pittsburg and Rochester winners. A few good show birds at fair price. James G. Todd, R. 4, Punxsutawney, Pa.

MINORCAS—BLACK

R. C. BLACK MINORCA High class Cockerels for sale. \$3.00 up. Actual photograph of each bird will be sent on request. Let me know your wants. H. D. Backus, Chambersburg, Pa.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Northrup Strain, Great layers, and show winners. Choice breeding stock with excellent type, color and size for sale. Write quick for bargains. Peter A. Apgar, High Bridge, N. J.

A FEW PENS OF NORTHRUPS for sale. We guarantee good stock. Over 50 premiums in a year. Prices reasonable. We keep Black Minorcas, Rose and Single Combs. Eggs for hatching. Write us. Dr. L. P. Holbrook, Olympia, Wash.

FREDERICK'S MINORCAS won leading prizes at East Greenville, Paterson and Philadelphia. My birds have correct shape, size and color. Choice stock for sale. Frank H. Frederick, No. 1027 Walnut St., Allentown, Pa.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS with size, shape, color and station. Bred to lay as well as show. Write for prices on hens, cockerels and pullets. Chas. F. Jordan, Box No. 2171, Jefferson, Wis.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Winners and a great laying strain, old and young stock. A few extra fine Single Comb, Black Orpington cockerels for sale at right prices. Write Maurice Bachrach, Plymouth, Ohio.

FIFTY S. C. BLACK MINORCA Cockerels good quality at bargain prices. Shipped on approval. Write for list. John M. Joyce, Howells, N. Y. State Vice-pres., American Black Minorca Club.

KOHLBACHER'S S. C. Black Minorcas. If you want size and high quality, place your order where you get square deal. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Few cockerels for sale. J. H. Kohlbacher, Fort Wayne, Ind.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS exclusively. Northrup and Blue Grass strains, farm raised, correct shape and color. Forty vigorous Cockerels \$1.50 and up. Hope Farm Poultry Yards, S. J. Arnold, Route No. 2, Dayton, O.

STORY'S BLACK MINORCAS. Having had raised for me on free range of three separate farms from eggs sent them, I am offering some high class S. C. Black Minorca Cockerels and pullets at bargain prices. Rowland Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCHOFF'S BLACK MINORCAS—Invincible wherever shown. Can supply you with birds that will win in strongest competition. Breeders that will add "blue blood" to your stock. Arno H. Schoff, Campville, Tioga Co., N. Y.

MINORCAS—WHITE

AMERICA'S BEST White Minorcas. At New York, we won 3 firsts, 1 second and third and 4 specials. Recently at Syracuse 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third. Stock always. H. Teetz, Gloversville, N. Y.

AMERICA'S CHAMPION S. C. White Minorcas. Winners, New York, Boston, Chicago and Pan American. Stock old and young for sale. J. N. O'Neil, Box 1006 Station C., Toronto, Canada.

MEISELBACH'S WHITE MINORCAS. First prize winners at Guelph, New York, Chicago—have old and young stock for sale. No hens below \$5.00 each. Write to Harry C. Meiselbach the Minorca Specialist, Melrose Park, Ill.

R. C. WHITE MINORCAS. My birds are large, white and true Minorca shape. Breed for exhibition and eggs. Choice stock for sale. Write for prices. Rose Lawn Poultry Yards, Box 32, Eureka, Wis.

CLARK'S WHITE MINORCAS won at New York State Fair, 1909. 1st and 3rd hen, 2nd cock, 3rd pullet, 4th cockerel, 2nd pen. Choice young stock for sale reasonable. L. D. Clark, Apalachin, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS—BLACK

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS, imported strain from Wm. Bell, England. Fine young stock from cup winners for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Geo. W. Evans, Box 756, Durand, Mich.

FOR THE BEST R. C. BLACK Orpingtons—write me as I am making a specialty of this breed. H. C. Faulkner, Box 10, Marshall, Mich.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Foster's "Duke of Kent Strain." Over thirty prizes to their credit. My birds are all fine and will make prize winners. Over 50 for sale. Write for prices. Rev. H. N. Van Deusen, Fly Creek, N. Y.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Cook and Foster strain. Won at Illinois State Fair, Oct. 1909, one 1st, two 2nds, one 3rd, on six entries. Stock and eggs. W. R. Britton, Williamsville, Ill.

ORPINGTONS—My birds win wherever shown, having won first Black Hen and second White Hen at Allentown, September, 1909 in competition with the two foremost breeders in this country. Catasaqua Poultry Yards, 733 Locust St., Catasaqua, Pa.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels and pullets from imported stock, \$1.50 to \$5. Eggs \$1 to \$3; two sittings of best \$5. Sitting 15 eggs. H. A. Ault, Route 6, Columbus, Ind.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—1 Cockerel, 4 pullets, 4 hens \$10.00, 6 two pound chicks \$3.00, \$12.00 for lot. 4 cocks, 9 hens, Pearl Guineas, \$1.25 each, \$13.00 for lot. Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Fine golden buff, line-bred, choice trios and pens, at reasonable prices. A few good White Orpington Cockerels of Cook strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Lorena Steele, Galena, Ohio.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Winners since 1901. At Big Conn. Fair, Hartford, Sept. 19th, '09, three first, one second on four entries. Correct shape and colored Cockerels and females reasonable. Joshua Shute, Meriden, Conn.

MY S. C. BUFF COCKERELS are dandies. Big, husky fellows, all hatched from prize winning pens \$2.00 to \$5.00. Write quick and get your pick. A. F. Howes, Sheffield, Mass.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, Cook strain direct. Winners at the leading shows, choice young stock for sale. Write for prices. Eggs in season. Mrs. L. A. McClelland, Williamsville, Ill.

BEAHAN'S ORPINGTONS Single Comb Buff. Fifty selected Cockerels and pullets. Sired by my prize winners Madison Square Garden and Williamsport. \$2, \$3, \$5. Satisfaction or your money back. J. Sheridan Beahan, Clearfield, Pa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Four firsts, three seconds, one special, Memphis, 1909. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. W. A. Gibson, Conway, Ark.

"THE COMING WAY"

In the front pages of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD appears the full page illustrated advertisement of the Hall Mammoth Incubator Company, South Columbia, New York,—and it is a business announcement that will carry conviction to the minds of up-to-date progressive poultrymen.

The Hall Mammoth Incubator Company is making rapid strides in popular favor, at least a dozen of these Hall Mammoth machines having been installed by the Hall Company on big practical poultry plants, during the last few months. A new catalog has just been issued by this company, entitled "Fact and Argument." They also have a new pamphlet, recently from the presses, entitled, "Results," which contains signed and detailed reports from the proprietors of big poultry plants who have installed the Hall Mammoth Incubators and Hall's Brooding System during the last twelve to eighteen months and who are much pleased with their investment.

The new Catalog—the ink on it is not yet dry—entitled, "Fact and Argument", also the book, "Results," will be mailed free to our readers if you will address the Hall Mammoth Incubator Company, So. Columbia, N. Y., and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD when writing.

Readers of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD who wish to own heavy-egg-yield Barred Plymouth Rocks should read the advertisement of the Go-Well-Farm, this issue. Go-Well-Farm was founded by the late Professor G. M. Gowell, for many years poultry director of the Maine State Experiment Station, Orono, Maine. The farm is owned by the Gowell Poultry Company, E. H. Homestead, Manager. Stock is offered for sale at low prices in the advertisement of the Go-Well-Farm—stock bred from heavy-laying parentage, sample records being given in this announcement. Please mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD when writing for full particulars.

Mr. E. B. Thompson, Amenia, New York, originator of the world famous "Ringlet" strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, has two advertisements in this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD one on page 42, the other on outside of back cover—that are chock-full of first-hand information about the exhibition quality and show-room success of birds of his production. Mr. Thompson has been a foremost poultry breeder and exhibitor for more than twenty years and is one of the stand-bys who have made the poultry business a real industry. He devotes practically all his time to the management of his poultry breeding establishment and to a personal supervision of matings, selections, shipments, etc. Admirers of the Barred Rocks can get what they want from Mr. Thompson and will receive fair treatment at his hands. Be sure to mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD when you write him for free illustrated catalog, showing pictures and giving records of many of his recent triumphs as a breeder and exhibitor.

Edward Cone, Muskegon, Mich., now offers for sale breeding stock and eggs for hatching of his new breed, the Buff Columbians, which he pronounces "the coming Buffs." Buff Columbians ought to be very handsome fowls. Mr. Cone makes a special offer as follows: "First 1910 customer from each state receives one extra sitting free." He invites correspondence from A. P. W. readers.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Prize winners at Jamestown Exposition, also Lansing, Jackson and Howell poultry shows. A few choice breeding cocks and hens for sale. Write for prices. C. J. Realy, Munith, Mich.

ROOTS "GOLDEN" BUFF ORPINGTONS have won at leading Eastern shows. They are bred for utility as well as Standard requirements. Let me quote you prices. Birds shipped on approval. John Root, Collingswood, N. J.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTONS, "Alba" strain. This strain was founded 1902 from Madison Square winners. They have type, color and are great layers. Prices, birds, \$3.00 up, eggs at all times. Illustrated catalogue free. Dr. Gooding, Box B, Brockport, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON Cockerels and pullets for sale. High class birds. Send for prices. Also eggs in season. Mrs. J. H. Weaver, Winamac, Ind.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Stock and eggs for sale. Three 1st, two 2nds, one 3rd, Illinois State show Jan., 1909. 1 first, 2 seconds, Illinois State Fair, Oct., 1909. D. W. Shelley, Williamsville, Ill.

TO MAKE ROOM for Crystal White Orpingtons will sell flock Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Early hatched stock. "Bright" pullet strain. Few hens and "Bright" male. Mrs. Alice M. Rawson, Big Rock, Ill.

WHITE ORPINGTONS:—Cook and Kelterstrass strains. Young stock. Eggs in season. Mrs. Alice M. Rawson, Big Rock, Ill.

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

S. C. BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE ORPINGTONS. Stock and eggs for sale at all times of year. Mrs. Chas. E. Huested, Box 84, Rens. Co., Nassau, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS—LOOK! Our finely illustrated book on Orpingtons is free and worth seeing. Tells about the best imported and domestic strains of Buff, Black, White, Jubilee Orpingtons. Cheviot Poultry Farms, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE S. C. Orpingtons—Free range on 140 acre farm, insuring size, bone, vigor; fresh air houses, prize winning strains; heavy laying qualities; eggs and stock; circulars. Grannis Bros., R. F. D. 14, La Grangeville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

PALMER'S BARRED ROCKS.—Read this small ad. It tells you where the first prize birds at the Chicago Shows were bred and raised. Write for full particulars. D. F. Palmer & Son, Yorkville, Ill.

BARRED ROCK Cockerels.—Fine lot of youngsters at bargain prices, eggs in season. W. Squires, Waverly, N. Y.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—The winning kind. Both male and female lines for sale at prices within reach of all. Good size, good color and Standard shape. S. G. Case, Route 3, Shreve, Ohio.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.—Good ones, cockerel or pullet bred \$2.00 and \$3.00. Cockerel bred pullets \$1.00. R. M. Bennett, Barred Rock Specialist, So. Charleston, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL Vigorous Barred Rock Cockerels, Hens and Pullets, bred from champions of several large shows, will put new life, vigor and finer barring into your stock. Prices right. J. Mays Ecoff, Beaver, Pa.

I BREED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, "Ringlet" Strain exclusively and guaranteed, each one. Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards, Hopkinsville, Ky.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS.—Won second at Auburn Fair, Fifty prize winning cockerels for sale, \$2.00 and up, rare bargains. Place order today, grand chance for winners. L. F. Nichols, Route 2, Ashley, Ind.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS of high exhibition quality. Fifteen years in the winning class. Illustrated mating list free. John T. French, 838 West Grove Place, Toledo, O.

BARRED ROCKS.—Thompson, Hawkins and Bradley strains. Madison Square winners. Shipped on "trial approval" or C. O. D. Pullets and Cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. Edith Chelton, Landonville, Md.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.—Big, vigorous fellows. Finely barred, rich yellow legs and beak, good heads and combs. \$2.50-\$3.00. Choice matings only. They will please. Frank S. Sewell, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCKS, some choice cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Address, The Buff Rock Poultry Farm, Lock box 33, Jeffersonville, O.

NORTH'S BUFF ROCKS.—Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. D. P. North, Waverly, N. Y.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—For years I have bred the winners at Riverhead, Mineola, and Richmond Hill, N. Y. Exhibition stock for sale. Circular free. I. W. Mole, Box 41 A, Roosevelt, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

RUSSELL'S WHITE ROCKS.—Breeders and show birds for sale at prices that will please you. Fine white birds that will win in strong competition. Birds shipped on approval. A. L. Russell, Washington, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—50 Cockerels and a few excellent Pullets for sale. The large bone and "stay white" kind. No dollar birds for sale. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kansas.

EVENUALLY.—you will want the best White Plymouth Rocks. Why not buy them now? Write, E. W. Hayward, Cooksville, Ill.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Bred from Halbach's winning and laying strain, that are white. Ribbons at Illinois State Fair, 1909. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Write me. A. B. Constandt, Williamsville, Ill.

RENTZEL'S WHITE ROCKS, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Bred from winners. My birds have good size, shape, color, etc. Write for prices. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. E. Rentzel, Dover, Pa.

WHITE ROCKS exclusively. Good layers as well as good show birds. Write for prices. J. W. Sage, Reading, Mich.

"Me's BEST" WHITE ROCKS will do you good. A choice lot of pullets and cockerels for sale. Write me your wants and get prices. Eggs in season. G. S. McAfee, Springfield, Ill.

BICKERDIKE'S PEDIGREED White Rocks won every ribbon competed for at Illinois State Fair, 1909. Stock for sale. For quality buy pedigreed birds. Collie Puppies for sale. J. A. Bickerdike, Box W, Millersville, Ill.

WORLD'S BEST WHITE ROCKS. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. J. W. Kistner, Berrien Springs, Mich.

KRETSINGER'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS won the blue at great quality show, Polo, Ills., Feb. 1909. Excellent laying strain. Member W. P. R. C. D. E. Kretsinger, Egan, Ill.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Cornish Games, Houdans, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Muscovy Ducks, bred for utility and the show room. T. J. Denny, Nevada, Mo.

THE PHILO SYSTEM

The question of whether or not the much-discussed and now widely-used Philo System of yarding fowls, of hatching and brooding chicks and of feeding poultry for profitable results is of genuine value, is a question for investigation and test—not one to be answered by an off-hand opinion.

The Philo System advertisements start out by boldly challenging investigation, by throwing down the gauntlet to well-known and established methods of poultry culture especially those that have to do with poultry raising on a small scale. For example, after the readers of these advertisements are told that the originator of the System earned a profit of \$1,500 "in ten months from 60 hens kept on a city lot 40 feet square," this statement is made: "The Philo System is unlike all other ways of keeping poultry. And in many respects it is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible and getting unheard of results that are hard to believe without seeing. However, the facts remain the same and we can prove to you every word of the above statement."

It was the success, the actual achievement of Mr. E. R. Philo, on a city lot 40 feet square, in Elmira, N. Y., (population 35,000) which led to the writing and publication of the book or pamphlet known and sold as the Philo System book. That Mr. Philo cleared \$1,500 on sixty hens as he claims, there need be no doubt. What he did, others can do—and that is his view of the matter; that is the basis, the theory on which his book is advertised and sold.

The Philo System of raising poultry for profit appeals to the many, to the multitude, so to speak; it requires only limited space, calls for a small investment and gives employment to idle persons or leisure hours. Doubtless by the law of the survival of the fittest a large number of the thousands of men and women who today are "trying out" this door-yard and village-lot system of poultry production will develop into professional poultry growers on an extensive scale. It is claimed that the system can be enlarged to any reasonable extent, and with the same proportionate success. Many large practical plants already established are testing the system, or parts of it, in one form or another.

The latest progressive move on the part of Mr. Philo is the purchase of a thirty-acre tract of land near Elmira, N. Y., on which he is to establish a school and experimental plant for instruction in the methods of the Philo System of intensive poultry raising and farming. A full page announcement of the Philo System book will be found on page 5 of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

In this issue of A. P. W. will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Higgins & Cook, Lewisburg, Pa., breeders of exhibition quality White, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes and S. C. Buff Leghorns, winners at Philadelphia, Baltimore and other shows, in strong competition. Mr. G. B. Cook of this firm is the originator of the Elite strain of White Wyandottes. He is a well-known eastern poultry judge, having served in this capacity at Wilkes Barre, Harrisburg, West Chester and Reading, Pa., at Washington, D. C., Rochester, N. Y., etc. He has been breeding and judging poultry for eighteen years. Photographs sent us by Messrs. Higgins & Cook show fine quality. One or more of these pictures will be published in later issues. Write for prices of breeding stock or exhibition specimens and kindly mention A. P. W.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK prize winners. Fishel Strain. Good size and shape, nice combs. Bay eyes and white. Pronounced by leading judges as extra good. Young stock for sale reasonable. Mrs. Alma C. Reel, Littles, Ind.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

FOR SALE—Some choice Barred and White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, Bradley and Fishel Strain \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Randolph Poultry Farm, A. C. Monell, Prop. Randolph, N. Y.

E. B. THOMPSON'S, "Ringlet", strain Barred Plymouth Rocks, cockerel and pullet matings. Solid Buff Rocks, Fox and Pensyl strains. Cockerels \$2.00, trios \$5.00. H. D. Pinckney, R. F. D. 1, Mahopac, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PARTRIDGE

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—The winning kind. Chas. A. Matsinger, Station N., Baltimore, Md.

POLISH

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH exclusively. Exhibition and breeding Cockerels \$2.00 each. Dr. W. V. Woods, Odessa, Del.

SEELY'S WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH won first and second prizes at World's Fair, New York, Boston. Stock for sale. Show birds a specialty. Chas. L. Seely, Pres. American Polish Club, Afton, N. Y.

KAKUSKA'S STRAIN of White Crested Black Polish, Plain and Bearded White Polish and Silver Bearded Polish, winners of highest honors wherever shown. A few trios \$7.00. Cockerels \$2.00. Kakuska, No. 1629 S. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSS'S RHODE ISLAND REDS—100 healthy and vigorous cockerels and pullets from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. All bred from my winners at the Great Elmira Show. Early orders have the pick of my flock. John A. Ross, Geneva, N. Y.

"REDNEY" R. C. Rhode Island Reds, bred from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Jamestown winners, unexcelled as winter layers. Some choice pullets and Cockerels for sale. J. Alvah Scott, Passaic Park, N. J.

TRAP-NESTED S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Bargain prices for one two-year cock, six yearling cocks, ten yearling hens, fine Cockerels, utility pullets. Red Robe Poultry Pens, 1317 Main St., Evanston, Ill.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, utility stock, free range birds, \$5 a hundred, guaranteed 75 per cent fertile. W. F. Hessert, Dias Creek, N. J.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, Breeding and show Cockerels, first quality. Let me know just what you want. I can please you. State Line Poultry Farm, Danbury, Conn.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Single and Rose Combs, a few choice Cockerels for sale from the best strains in the country at reasonable prices. Write describing wants. Pullets all sold. Roy Hey, Bushnell, Ill.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS exclusively. For sale, one hundred fine one year old hens at \$1.00 to \$2.00, pullets \$3.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. John P. Jacobson, Route 1, Boelus, Neb.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Some fine Cockerels for sale at bargain prices, must be sold for want of room. Eggs for hatching from great layers. Martin Cummins, Keokuk, Iowa.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Stock for sale. Eggs in season, first-class fowls. Rockafellow's Maplewood Farm, Montgomery, N. Y.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels and pullets—a fine lot of good birds. Tuttle and Anderson strains. Write for prices. Pierceton Poultry Yards, Thos. Cole & Co., Pierceton, Kosciusko Co., Ind.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season \$1.00 sitting. Orders booked now for later delivery. Red & White Poultry Farm, Colts Neck, N. J.

S. AND R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, Exhibition and utility. Hardy vigorous stock, heavy winter layers. Eggs, chicks and Cockerels for sale. Prices according to quality. S. E. Way & Son, Moores, Pa.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—The kind that lay; a few choice birds from my heavy laying-strain for sale; also eggs at \$2 and \$5 per setting. G. W. Browning, Montgomery, Ala.

NICKELS' S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS: I am offering forty Cockerels and thirty pullets for sale. Good in size, shape and color. Write for prices. R. F. Nickels, Braymer, Mo.

THE NATIONAL ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB catalogue mailed free upon request. Special offer. One Dollar pays all dues until January 1st, 1911. W. F. Burleigh, Sec'y, Larrabee's Point, Vt.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—exclusively Both combs. First premiums wherever shown, including Troy, Worcester, and Brattleboro. Thirty-eight premiums this season. Heavy layers, large dark even-colored prize winners. Cockerels \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Catalogue free. Pleasant Hill Poultry Yards, Athol, Mass.

R. C. RED Cockerels and cocks, large vigorous selected birds including some hatched from Tompkins winners \$1 to \$6. Score cards furnished after Nov. 20th. Harold Morton, Eureka, Kans.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Winter quarters crowded, offering portion of stock at \$1 to \$2.50. Worth double at mating season. **SOME VERY CHOICE COCKERELS**. Correspondence solicited. Whitney & Locke, Schroon Lake, N. Y.

WILSON'S SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs \$2 to \$3 per 15—\$5 to \$10 per 100. Nothing but scored specimens used in my pens. Partridge Cochins Bantam eggs \$1 for 15. T. B. Wilson, Edinburg, Ill.

SCHIEBEL'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS won leading prizes Jamestown Exposition, Canadian National Exposition, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Trenton, Madison Square. At Allentown, 5 Silver Cups. The Champion Red Male 1908-1909. Best Young Bird 1908-1909. Write for stock and eggs. J. W. Schiebel, Jr., Box A-6, Duryea, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—For an all round fowl there is none better; excellent layers. Cockerels and yearling hens for sale. Eggs for hatching after Feb. 15th. Home of the Whites, Wakefield, R. I.

WYANDOTTES—BLACK

BLACK WYANDOTTES—Prize winners. Stock and eggs in season. Geo. H. Boyd, 1255 Morse St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—Peerless exhibition quality. New York, Chicago and Cleveland winners. The hardest and best laying variety of all Wyandottes. All breeders trap nested. Stock and eggs in season. Howard Grant, Marshall, Mich.

WYANDOTTES—BUFF

MY BUFF WYANDOTTES have an unbroken record as winners of the Blue and Specials. Stock and eggs. Rev. Henry Janes, Kent, Ohio.

PERSONAL MENTION

J. P. Keating, Westboro, Mass., specialty breeder of exhibition-quality Columbian Wyandottes has a half-page advertisement in this issue of A. P. W. (see page 4) in which he offers choice specimens for sale—this attractive advertisement being illustrated by half-tone reproductions of his first prize hen at Madison Square Garden, New York City, 1909, and his first prize cockerel at Boston, 1909. These birds won highest honors in the strongest competition of the season at all-America's two largest poultry exhibitions. This fact alone places Mr. Keating's stock in the front rank. We have known Mr. Keating twelve to fifteen years as a breeder of Standard fowls. For more than a decade he was one of New England's successful breeders of exhibition Light Brahmas. When the popularity of the Brahmas began to wane, it was natural for Mr. Keating to take up the Columbian Wyandottes because the plumage markings are practically the same. This fact, together with his strong preference for the unexcelled beauty of the Light Brahma-Columbian Wyandotte plumage, accounts in large part for his early and remarkable success as a specialty breeder of the Columbians. For the particulars of his business announcement see page 4, and be sure to mention A. P. W. when you write him.

On the inside of back cover, this issue of A. P. W., appears the advertisement of W. A. Congdon, Waterman, Ill., breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks who makes a specialty of incubator eggs in hundred and thousand lots. After December 31st, 1909, his prices for guaranteed strictly fresh Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, farm range stock of good quality and eggs packed in good shape for shipping, will be \$5.00 per hundred, \$9.00 per two hundred or \$40.00 per thousand. Write to Mr. Congdon for his interesting twenty-page booklet showing the man himself, his home and giving reliable information about his stock, prices, terms, etc. Please mention A. P. W.

On page 3 of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD appears a full page advertisement of Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., Wm. Ellery Bright, Proprietor, and Arthur C. Smith, Superintendent, specialty breeders of highest quality Barred Plymouth Rocks and unexcelled exhibition Brown Leghorns. For twenty years or more Grove Hill Yards, owned and personally directed during this period by Mr. Bright, have acknowledged no superiors in the production of prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD vouches for Grove Hill Poultry Yards and for the men who own and superintend them. Look up their advertisement and write them for anything you want—being fully assured that they will treat you right first to last. It is a pleasure to us, as well as valuable to our readers, to be in a position to unqualifiedly endorse the principal advertisers of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD on the basis of personal knowledge and acquaintance—as we can and do in this case.

Pittsfield Poultry Farm Company, Pittsfield, Maine, specialty breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, have an attractive three-column advertisement in this issue which "talks business" and "means business" right from the word go. This is one of the largest poultry plants the world, devoted exclusively to Barred Plymouth Rocks and they have built up a large trade. F. W. Briggs and Gordon Dobson are the pro-

BUFF WYANDOTTES of quality that are grand in shape and color. 25 male birds, many show birds among them. Write for prices. Birds shipped on approval. Mrs. R. Y. Bowden, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES of highest quality. They are bred for heavy laying as well as for the show room. Choice stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. Mrs. W. F. Nelson, Shushan, N. Y.

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES "Profile" strain—foundation stock, oldest in America. Wonderful beauty, phenomenal layers, blue ribbon landers, big profit payers. Syrus Batchelder, North Haverhill, N. H.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Royal Strain. At one show this fall in hot competition, class of 66 Columbians—Drevestedt, Judge—we won 4 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third, 7 out of 9 Nat'l Columbian Wyandotte Club Ribbons, silver cup for best display, ten dollars in gold. Send for circular and prices on what you want. Columbian Poultry Yards, East Williston, N. Y.

TIFFANY'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES win again at Great Hagerstown Fair. First pen, first and fifth cockerel, fourth and fifth pullet, third hen, fifth cock. Write me. S. E. Tiffany, Elkins, W. Va.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—For beauty and utility. First prize winners at Dallastown, Ephrata, Lititz and Hanover. Guaranteed eggs for hatching at \$1.50 per 13, \$7.00 per 100. Lewis O. Mayer, Box 32, Millersville, Pa.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Must sell a few fine ones including some Cincinnati prize winners at bargain prices. Write quick. Also breeder of Buff Wyandottes of quality. Circular free. W. K. Lewis, Dry Ridge, Ky.

WESTFALL'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Bred from New York and Boston prize winners. A few choice cockerels for sale. Write for prices. Lewis Westfall, Route 3, Waverly, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Exclusively. A few choice yearling hens, two for \$5.00. Cockerels and pullets. They are Wyandottes in shape with markings as they ought to be. F. J. Statia, Box 626, Granville, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Beautiful and profitable, no trash. Birds for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Write Homer H. Hewitt, Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Correct color and shape. Winnings at Portland, Maine, Providence, Hartford and Brockton prove our birds to be of the best. For prices write, E. F. Benson, Whitman, Mass.

WYANDOTTES—PARTRIDGE

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Of Doolittle strain for sale. 50 very fine pullets and a few yearling hens, also a few very fine White Wyandotte Cockerels. Write for prices. J. W. Deach, Nora Springs, Iowa.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Good Breeders \$2.00 each, old or young. A few hens and 3 pound chicks \$1.00 each. Write your wants.—Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—The only ones that ever won the A. P. A. Grand Gold Medal for best Cockerel in the American, Asiatic, Mediterranean and English Class. Catalogue free. W. A. Doolittle, Sabetha, Kans.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Prize Winners. Cockerels for sale. Eggs for sale in season, \$1.50 per sitting of 15. J. G. Kershaw, Silver Springs, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Young stock, bred from Chicago and other large show winners for sale; Cedar Lake Poultry Farm; Wm. Erfurth, Sec'y. Treas., National Partridge Wyandotte Club, President; R. Griffith, Mgr. Kenosha, Wis.

HOWELL'S PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Won the blue at Springfield, Aurora and Pierce City, Mo., 1909. Some good hens with score cards for sale, Hadaways and Bird Bros. strain. Lester Howell, Monett, Mo.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Both young and old stock for sale. Extra fine birds at right prices, a few show birds, young stock hatched and reared with hens on free range. Wm. Shreve, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

WINNERS—MADISON SQUARE, Philadelphia (1st. Pullet every time) Trenton, Hagerstown, Providence, Bridgetown. Cockerels and Pullets fine in shape and color for sale reasonable. Eggs in season. Mrs. Wm. B. Holmes, Bridgeton, N. J.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

"QUALITY"—Silver Laced Wyandottes. The most beautiful, profitable variety. Unexcelled layers. New York State Fair champions four years in succession. Winners also at Rochester, Auburn, Buffalo, Johnstown, Waterloo. LeRoy W. Seigfried, Waterloo, N. Y.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES a specialty. Prize winners and heavy layers. Birds that will please you at right prices. Don't fail to write me stating what you want. Eggs in season. Peter J. Becker, Geneseo, Ill.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Fine breeding and exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. My Wyandottes are bred from the best laying and winning strains in the United States. J. M. Holt, Marshalltown, Ia.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—American Champions in the leading shows of America since 1888 including Madison Square, Chicago, Boston and Scranton. W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

FALL'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—All prize winners. The large blocky kind, pure white quill; good eyes, yellow legs and good combs. Stock for sale after Jan. 1st. Eggs in season. A. J. Fall, Anamosa, Ia.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Have been breeding them continuously since 1895 and have taken a great many prizes. My stock is farm raised, heavy layers and pure white. A. Franklin Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—The kind you can depend on to win and lay. Pairs, trios and breeding pens at bargain prices. Hawthorn Stock & Poultry Farm, F. F. Fryer, Box K. Mendon, O.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishes Strain. Bred for eggs and fancy points. Stock and eggs for sale in limited quantities. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dargan & Cox, No. 203 Society St., Anderson, S. C.

IS IT WORTH ANYTHING to you when buying stock or eggs to know that they were bred for quick growth as well as for heavy laying and high scoring? If so, try Rickard's White Wyandottes, Homer, Ill. None better. Satisfaction positively guaranteed.

WOOD'S "Useful and Beautiful" White Wyandottes. Best practical fowl. Healthy, vigorous, heavy winter layers. Fanciers' fowl, Cocks, Cockerels, pairs, trios. Trap nested. Circular. Established 1892. F. H. Wood, Station D., Cortland, N. Y.

LEGHORN WHITE WYANDOTTES Have won the blue ribbons wherever shown. Fifty choice hens cheap for quick sale. All have good trap-nest records and are through moulting. H. L. Logue, Route 2, Neponset, Ill.

prietors of the Pittsfield Farm and L. A. Cowan is the efficient superintendent. All three give close personal attention to the business. Their advertisement shows that they have a definite and well established plant. They believe in quick sales and moderate profits and have the class of stock that is in very large demand. We are pleased to recommend this farm and company to readers of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD—especially those who are in quest of moderate-priced Barred Plymouth Rocks, either for breeding purposes or for exhibition. They offer eggs for hatching at any time—now, if you want them. Note their large and attractive ad on page 6. Please mention A. P. W. when you write for their illustrated free catalogue.

The success of Fred W. C. Almy of Tiverton-4-Corners, Rhode Island, breeder of winning Rhode Island Reds, proves that the combination of breeding Standard fowls to win in the show room and egg farming for market can be made very profitable. Mr. Almy breeds good ones, and makes a specialty of long distance shipments of eggs for hatching from birds that are full of health, vigor and vitality. He has 2000 R. I. Reds on his home farm. In December A. P. W. Mr. Almy will tell how he made his start and became a successful egg farmer and fancier. Be sure to look up his ad in this issue.

Our frontispiece this month shows the quality of birds bred and exhibited by John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada, specialty breeder of White Wyandottes. Mr. Martin is a substantial business man and any dealings AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD subscribers may have with him should prove satisfactory in every case.

The question of who is, or is to be, America's foremost breeder of Standard White Wyandottes, properly combining beauty and utility values, still remains to be settled—so it seems to us. There are several candidates for this high honor, prominent among them being J. C. Fishel, of the firm of J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind. It takes years to develop a strictly first-class strain of Standard fowl, especially where beauty and utility must be combined in one strain in order to achieve a complete success; but J. C. Fishel has been working on this line for years and he has a fine example to follow in the great success achieved by his brother, U. R. Fishel, originator of the "World's Best Strain" of White Plymouth Rocks. There's a fortune in it—mark what we say—for the man who, in the next ten years, can win the same distinction, the same high standing, as regards the breeding and sale of White Wyandottes, that U. R. Fishel has achieved in White Rocks, Ernest Kellerstrass in White Orpingtons and D. W. Young in White Leghorns. We believe that J. C. Fishel stands as good a chance to win this honor as any man who is a candidate for it—and there are several first-class breeders striving to reach the same goal. May the best man win.

The annual winnings of D. W. Young at the two foremost eastern poultry shows, New York and Boston, place him in a class by himself as a breeder of exhibition quality Single Comb White Leghorns. Truth is, Mr. Young, after years of study and experience, has created a new standard for the variety of his choice—a new

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTES—The kind that win. My birds are pure white and excellent layers. Can make good selection. Eggs in season. I guarantee satisfaction. Prices right. Everett R. Read, Galena, Ill.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—R. C. Brown Leghorns. First-class show birds or breeding stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. T. Dailey, Arcadia, Ohio.

COALE'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs and young Chicks in season. Wm. F. Coale, Earleville, Md.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels straight Duston. Blocky, good color and head points. Prices reasonable. Albert Whitehead, Pataskala, O.

HOLLIS WHITE WYANDOTTES—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Boston, Jamestown. White Wyandotte State Cup at Providence, 1908. 1st, 2nd Cockerel, 1st hen; \$25. Special best male; \$25. Special best female. John F. Hollis, North Abington, Mass.

WYANDOTTES SEVERAL VARIETIES

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE—Wyandottes choice breeding stock, bred from noted prize winners. Eggs in season, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. C. W. Browning, Member Golden Wyandotte Club, Route 33, Portland, Mich.

WHITE AND COLUMBIAN Wyandottes—Eggs for hatching from prize winning birds. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 13. Crugers Poultry Farm, Crugers-on-Hudson, New York.

WYANDOTTES—White, Columbian, Silver Penciled and Buff. Good laying strains bred to the highest point of perfection. Cup winners at Pittsburg and McKeesport shows. Write us your wants. Jackson & Barbin, McKeesport, Pa.

SEVERAL BREEDS

YOUNG STOCK—For sale from first prize winners at leading shows. Barred Plymouth Rocks (Bradley Bros.) White Holland Turkeys (40 pound tom) and Single Comb White Leghorns. Thos. M. Stubblefield, R. No. 6, Jacksonville, Ill.

CEDAR RIVER POULTRY YARDS—Waterloo, Iowa, J. W. Z. Boynton, Prop. Breeder of High-class poultry. Rose Comb White Minorcas. Boynton's Egg Machines. Houdan's (McAvoy Strain) Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. (Cook & Maxwell Strain).

WHITE AND SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Rocks. We can please you in exhibition or utility birds. Our Motto. "Good goods at right prices." Eggs in season. Florence Poultry Park, Easton, Pa.

HUBBELL'S REDS—Bred to win, they do win. Proper color and shape. Barred Ringlets, simply fine, and they are for sale at living prices. Write. C. E. Hubbell, Westmoreland, N. Y.

CENTER GROVE POULTRY YARDS—Have fine show birds. White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds for \$1.50 to \$2.00. Brown Leghorns \$1.25 to \$2.00. Mrs. M. W. Ratliff, Route 4, Somerville, Ala.

WM. KENNETT—Ithaca, Mich., R. 4. Breeder of high-grade Silver Laced Wyandottes, Single and Rose Comb Black Minorcas. Prize winners at the different shows. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Some fine young stock for sale very low. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale. My birds have been winners wherever shown. Write your wants. Kenita Poultry Yards, Geo. Higgins, Prop., Springwater, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Prolific layers, "Philo System" raised. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Write for prices. Mrs. H. J. Burt, 622 Penn. Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Single Comb Buff Orpingtons and Rose Comb Black Minorcas of the best strains. Hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels at the right price. All birds as described. B. Harper, Dalton, Ohio.

THIS WAY—For your high-class Single Comb Black Minorcas and Partridge Cochins Birds; have good shape and are fine in all points. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. H. S. Fegley, Gilbertsville, Pa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—And Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Healthy, vigorous young stock bred to lay and pay. For sale at low prices. Write promptly if you want a snap. H. M. Davis, Mitchellville, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—And Buff Orpington Ducks. Eggs and stock. Winners New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Dover, Morristown, Orange, Richmond Hill. Dunrobin Farm, Chatham, N. J.

PRIZE WINNERS—Bred from prize winners, have produced winners. Grand stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. Columbian and White Wyandottes. H. W. Bunk, Germantown, Col. Co., N. Y.

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS—Inter-state Fair. Sires of First Prize Winners A. Y. P. Fair. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb Black Minorcas. Glendale Poultry Yds., W. A. Depner, Prop., Spokane, Wash.

VIRGINIA ARTISOCRATS—In Barred Rox, S. C. Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns. Winning blue at Jamestown and wherever exhibited. Dependable information given buyers. Exhibition birds for sale. J. Wallace Snelling, Manchester, Va.

WHITE ROCKS and Single Comb White Leghorns. First-class utility stock. Eggs \$1.00. April hatched White Rock Cockerels, good shape and color \$1.00 and \$1.50. D. H. Ross, Lindenwold, N. J.

STOCK, CHECKS OR EGGS—Exhibition or Utility Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Write wants. Crystal Spring Farm. R. R. No. 5, Lititz, Pa.

COLUMBIAN and SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Also Golden Sebright Bantams, are healthy, have correct shape and color. Have fine Cockerels for sale of either the above breeds. Columbian Stock Yards, East Bangor, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN and Rhode Island Red pullets for sale at 75c and \$1.00. Good, thoroughbred, healthy stock. Some Cockerels. H. H. Lee, North Bangor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—R. C. Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes. Breeders and young stock. Won this season 15 1sts on 19 entries, Brockton and other leading shows. Birchwood Poultry Farm, W. B. Boothby, Westbrook, Maine.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS—And Rose Comb White Minorcas, young and old. Fine large pure white Rose Comb Minorca Cockerels. Orders for Minorca eggs booked for Spring. B. Wenk, Washington, Ill.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Cockerels, Barred Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Indian Games, Rhode Island Reds. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed, write: Frank G. Weed, Box 20, Hightstown, N. J.

BUCKEYE LIGHT BRAHMAS—Are dandies. Cockerels \$3.50. Eggs in season \$2.00 per 15. Better send in your order at once as my stock and eggs are limited. O. C. Smith, Akron, Ohio.

type as to shape and a new quality in all fine points of this beautiful and productive variety of domestic fowl. Mr. Young has an announcement of his stock in this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, wherein he states that he has won more prizes at Madison Square Garden, New York, in the last ten years than all others combined. Then he gives a list of his winnings at the last New York Show—and it's a knock-down argument for the quality of the "Young's Strain," as he calls it. Mr. Young offers stock and eggs for sale at all times. His mating list will be mailed free if you address him, Box 2-W, Monroe, New York, and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., the man who has the distinction of having bred and sold more high-class breeding and exhibition fowls than any other American—probably than any other man who has ever lived—starts a large display advertisement in this, the first issue of A. P. W., on a yearly contract—see first inside page. Mr. Hawkins has been in the business twenty-five years or more, yet he is not an old man. Truth is, he is a young man for his age. Mr. Hawkins' annual sales of poultry and eggs range between forty and fifty thousand dollars. Time and time again, after the "well informed" have exhausted by inquiry other sources for buying prize winners, they write Mr. Hawkins and he "delivers the goods." It's a cold rainy day when A. C. Hawkins cannot turn up for an urgent customer just one more "top-notcher" to be classed among the winners at some show where competition is to be simply "red hot." Mr. Hawkins sells Standard fowls for what they are worth. If you want a five or ten dollar male bird he can supply it and will give you your "money's worth." If you want a \$100, \$150 or \$200 exhibition specimen to enter in the strongest competition at a leading poultry show—no matter how hot the competition—he will send you a candidate for high honors that will crowd the best of them. The chances are that Mr. Hawkins has furnished more prize winners at leading exhibitions of the United States and Canada than any other poultryman in the business. His latest circular will be furnished free on application if you will mention A. P. W.

We deem it a special honor to have received an advertisement from our old friend, J. D. Nevius, 7732 Norwood St., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Nevius is one of the old standbys among the highly creditable friends of poultry culture. As proprietor of Lyndhurst Poultry Yards he won an international reputation as a breeder of exhibition Brahmas and Cochins. He now offers for sale Light Brahmas "bred to Standard type, large, strong in color, superior layers and sure blue ribbon winners." Write for prices, mentioning A. P. W.

In this issue of A. P. W. appears an attractive advertisement of the Steinmesch Feed and Poultry Supply Company, 220 Market St., St. Louis, Mo., Henry Steinmesch, President. Mr. Steinmesch has been known to the poultry world for twenty years or more as one of the staunch friends of poultry culture in all branches. He has been the mainstay of the St. Louis Poultry Show year after year; is a staunch friend and supporter of the Missouri State Poultry Association; was in charge of cooping the poultry at the World's Fair, 1904; is a life member of the American Poultry Association, and president of the South-West Branch of

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Bourbon Red Turkeys, Newfoundland Dogs. J. Otis Beesley, Letts, Indiana.

DR. HARWOOD—Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y., breeds the highest type of American Dominiques, Columbian, Partridge, and Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Usually a few good birds for sale.

35 PRIZES AT KINGSTON '09—Grand special included. Stock at "Let Live" prices. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Andalusians, Cochins, Minorcas, etc. State your wants. Stamp please. Pawcatuck Valley Poultry Club, Westerly, R. I.

DUCKS AND GEESE

PEKIN DUCKS—Breeding stock for sale. Eggs in season. Evergreen Poultry Farm, Glassboro, N. J.

ROUEN DUCKS AND TOULOUSE GEESE—Winners at the World's greatest poultry shows. We have a few fine birds for sale, prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. F. D. Fowler, Carlinville, Ill.

EMBDEN AND WHITE CHINA GEESE—Extra large bred from our Chicago prize winners. \$5.00 per pair. Yearling Show Embdens \$10. per pair. Oak Grove Farm, Route 34, Box 101, Peoria, Ill.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE—Sired by Ganders weighing 26 lbs., each. Write Nelson Bros., Grove City, Pa.

INDIAN RUNNERS—Stock from Chicago and Jamestown winners. Mrs. Alice M. Rawson, Big Rock, Ill.

DAVIDSON'S TOULOUSE AND ROUENS are the largest, best shape and color to be found and are sold on these merits with return privilege. Address, Edw. Davidson, Carey, Ohio.

DUCKS—CAST'S INDIA RUNNERS—Winners at Ohio State Fair '09. The racy, egg-laying type. High class drakes for sale. Now booking egg orders. Write for prices. Gerald W. Cast, Box No. 307, Blanchester, Ohio.

MAMMOTH PEKINS—First prize winners. Eggs \$1.00 per 12, from heavy laying, choice, vigorous and healthy stock. J. E. Montgomery, Route 2, Nashport, O.

TOULOUSE GEESE—Choice lot, pure bred, correct shape and marking, large and healthy. Ganders \$2.00, Geese \$1.50. Eggs in season \$1.50 sitting of 7. Humphrey Bone Cutters \$8.00. D. K. Beals, Toledo, Ill.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—From prize winning stock. Prices \$2.50 to \$5.00; after Jan. 1st \$1.00 higher. Write for description. Mrs. Jos. H. Nighbert, Route 8, Madison, Ind.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Rouen Ducks—exhibition or breeding stock of the finest quality. Winners of many firsts at Madison Square Garden. A. J. Kreutter, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CHOICE 1909 BRONZE TURKEYS—For 1910 breeders; eggs in season. Mrs. S. M. Price, Edgemoor, Del.

FAIR HOPE FARM WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—The kind that stay home. Young Toms \$5.00 each, \$3.00 per pair until Dec. 1st. W. D. Van Wagner, Salt Point, N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND—Grand Young Toms for \$3.00 each during November. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded on return of stock. Mrs. Laura Kunkle, Kunkle, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—From Winners in Buff, Barred and White Rocks, and White Leghorns. Easton Hatchery, Easton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Why buy eggs? We ship thousands of Chicks each season. Are booking orders now for next season's shipments. Prices reasonable. Send for our booklet and testimonials now, Freeport Hatchery, Box 20, Freeport, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Rhode Island Red \$15.00 per hundred. First hatches in January. Order early and get 40c pound for broilers and have pullets laying next Fall. E. Nichols, Box 813, Waterbury, Conn.

BABY CHICKS 8 CENTS EACH. Eggs for hatching \$4.00 of all kinds, shipped everywhere—safe arrival guaranteed. We are pioneers in low prices for poultry. Write for complete price-list. It's free. Culver Poultry Farm, 100 Broadway, Benson, Neb.

CHICKS! CHICKS! CHICKS! \$12.50 per 100. Pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. From healthy, large, free ranged parent stock. Chicks are easy to raise. Safe arrival guaranteed. Eggs for hatching \$6.00 per 100. Kaufman's Poultry Farm, Burlington, Mass.

BELGIAN HARES

BELGIAN HARES—The great meat producers. They combine pleasure and profit. Much less care than poultry. First class stock at three dollars a trio. Wilbur & Gibbs, Prospect Place, Union Springs, N. Y.

PHEASANTS

GOLDEN PHEASANTS—Four pair for sale. Good strong healthy birds. Price \$10.00 per pair for young and \$12 for old stock. L. C. Taylor, Lock Box 132, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

PIGEONS

I OFFER GUARANTEED Mated Homers, in any quantity, at \$1.00 pair, and challenge Squab Companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice this price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux and Maltese Hens, and save dollars. Charles Y. Gilbert, 1563 East Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUY NOW—BLACK FANTAILS are scarce. A few pairs, old birds from three to ten dollars per pair. Odd birds, one to three dollars each. Write at once. H. A. Pettingell, Dedham, Mass.

SELLING—Hundreds of fancy pigeons and squab breeders at your own price. Catalogue free. Common pigeons wanted. The Huron Pigeon Lofts. Dept. 2. Port Huron, Mich.

BARGAINS—In Homer Pigeons. Write me your wants. I can please you. J. A. Smith Blue Island, Ill.

IF YOU WISH to purchase. Five Hundred mile record homing pigeons and their young, write Connelly. Carlisle, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

"MUIR'S HEALTH GRIT" for pigeons is something everyone who keeps pigeons needs. Try a sack. Write for price list to K. J. Muir, No. 3036 N. Sawyer, Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BRUCE POULTRY & SEED CO.—330 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La. Everything for Poultrymen and Gardeners. Model incubators, feeds, pet stock.

BULLETIN ON "BALANCED RATIONS"—Absolutely Free, tells how to compound at home most economical and healthful mashes, chick-foods, scratch-foods. Drop postal to Henola Food Co., Box 405, Newark, N. J.

SAVE YOUR LITTLE CHICKS—And fowls from diarrhoea and bowl troubles with Iron-salt. A preventative and cure that never fails. 25c package is enough for 150 sick chicks. G. E. Hoyt, Milford, Conn.

the A. P. A. During the last nine years Mr. Steinmesch has given his personal attention to developing the steadily increasing business of the feed and poultry supply company of which he is president and principal owner. Readers of A. P. W. who live within buying distance of St. Louis will do well to understand that a dollar spent with the Steinmesch Feed and Poultry Supply Company means just that much money contributed to the upbuilding of the poultry business in St. Louis and vicinity. Every dollar so spent means that much more strength to the arm of Henry Steinmesch—than whom the poultry business in the midwest has no better friend. Readers of A. P. W. are respectfully but urgently requested to bear such facts—such POLICY—as this in mind when placing their orders, because by doing so they will help build up and develop the poultry industry—and that is what all of us are interested in to a greater or less degree.

One of the first poultrymen to send the new paper his annual contract for advertising was Julius Bachman, Kansas City, Mo., specialty breeder, for pleasure and profit, of Silver Laced Wyandottes. Mr. Bachman is not in fancy poultry for the money he can make out of it. He loves the birds, enjoys working with them—is a friend of his customers. He will please you if any man can. He has an attractive ten-page folder, showing several of his first prize winners at recent Kansas City shows. This folder is a work of art and shows birds of highest quality. It is free if you mention A. P. W.

Joseph Tolman, Rockland, Mass., is not only the originator and patentee of the several styles of Tolman Fresh-Air poultry houses, but he breeds and sells poultry of the fresh-air, vigorous, stay-well kind. He has an advertisement in this issue in which he offers White Plymouth Rocks for sale that are "fresh air bred and raised." Mr. Tolman further states that birds he offers for sale possess "health and vigor," also "shape and color that are hard to beat." Illustrated circular telling about his fresh-air houses, also about his special feeding formulas which "bring success wherever used" will be mailed free on request if you mention A. P. W.

Our old friend, T. Cadwallader, formerly of Missouri, now located at Salem, Ohio, starts an advertisement of his Champion and Superior Leg Bands in this issue of American Poultry World and proposes to "stay with the new paper" as long as he is able to see to read and the American Public breeds fine fowls that require metal garters. Mr. Cadwallader has probably sold more leg bands than any other one man living—or who has ever lived. He has been the leader in low prices, at the same time keeping up the quality. Champion leg bands, as made by Mr. Cadwallader, have been sold by the millions. His new type of leg band, the Superior, manufactured under patent rights owned by Mr. Cadwallader, is meeting with a large sale. Free circular will be mailed on request. Address T. Cadwallader, Box 966, Salem, Ohio, and mention A. P. W.

William S. Harris, proprietor of Elm Poultry Farm, Mansfield, Mass., is a breeder of Rhode Island Reds who successfully combines growing Standard-bred exhibition stock with the production of fancy quality market eggs. He winters 1,500 breeders and always has breeding stock and eggs for sale in season. Look for his ad. in this issue.

6 to 12 TRAP NESTS—From one bundle lath. Easy to build. Print and instructions 25c. A. Shorts, Garwood, N. J.

BONE CUTTER—Send for circulars of the new \$3.75 green bone cutter. G. Sanford, No. 808 S. 12th St., Newark, N. J.

DO YOU WANT TO EARN—\$10.00 a day? I tell you how and start you in business. Full particulars and 25c EGG RECORD FREE for 5c postage. Bradens Barred Rock Farm, Wellman, Iowa.

WENDELL'S NON-FREEZING drinking fountain—made our S. C. Brown Leghorns average 198 eggs, each individual hen, 200 to 240 eggs each. Eggs and stock in season. H. S. Wendell, Holly, Mich.

PRINTING

PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN—That's our business. Write for 48-page Cut book and samples, and you will order from us. "Fanciers' Advertising Guide" free to customers. Riverside Press, Box M, Brisbane, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

MILCH GOATS, Swan, Peafowl, Pekin Ducks, 160 Acres. Established 20 years. Golden West Waterfowl Ranch, Joliet, Ill.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. Best in the world. Send for circular. Address, Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio.

POULTRY AND KENNEL SUPPLIES—Incubators, Brooders, in fact everything for the poultry and dog fanciers. 200 page catalog free. United Incubator and Supply Co., 26 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.

"PHEASANT FARMING" an illustrated booklet, 25c. Tells how to raise pheasants for pleasure or profit. Simpson's Pheasant Farm, Corvallis, Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE POULTRY COURSE

A twelve weeks' course in poultry husbandry is offered by The Pennsylvania State College. It is in charge of Mr. Homer W. Jackson who was recently instructor in poultry husbandry at this institution. Mr. Jackson has been a poultry farmer at Cambridge, Ohio, for a number of years during which time he has carried on a large amount of investigational work. He has had the editorial management of the poultry department of one of the leading agricultural journals of the country, has been a farmers' institute lecturer in Pennsylvania and Ohio during the past two years, has given lectures in poultry husbandry at the Ohio State University. Mr. Jackson comes to the institution with a large amount of successful, practical experience in poultry raising and a thorough knowledge of the problems in poultry husbandry.

In this course in poultry husbandry, which begins November 30th and closes February 25th, lectures are offered on the history and characteristics of the various breeds, the care and management of poultry, on the production of broilers and capons, on preparing fowls for market, on diseases and parasites, on poultry and colony house and incubators and brooders. There is practice in judging and scoring, in preparing fowls for market, in constructing poultry houses and appliances or various kinds and in running incubators. The course in poultry husbandry is intended to furnish such instruction and practice as will enable young men and women to become successful poultry keepers, either as a regular business or as a very profitable branch of farm work. Hence the students in poultry husbandry receive lectures in general agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy husbandry. There are lectures in agricultural chemistry, soil manures and fertilizers, crops, veterinary science and bookkeeping or if the student desires he may combine work in poultry husbandry with instruction in horticulture.

Address School of Agriculture, State College, Pa., for descriptive circular.

FEATURES FOR DECEMBER

(Continued from page A)

POULTRY KEEPING FOR THE SELF-SUPPORTING WOMAN, by Frances E. Wheeler. Illustrated. Tells how a woman should start in the poultry business; the work she can and the work she can't do; the profits she can earn.

BEST FOR THE TABLE DEPARTMENT, conducted by Helen T. Woods, tells how to roast the Christmas goose and gives other tested receipts.

GOVERNMENT WORK FOR THE POULTRY INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT will contain an article by A. G. Gilbert, manager of the Poultry Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, entitled **THE FARMER'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY**. He has his feed at first cost. Waste of house and farm should be utilized by the farmers. A ration which will enable him to do so. The way to select better eggs and better quality of poultry.

WOMEN'S WORK AND SUCCESS DEPARTMENT will have an article on the **DOMESTICATION OF WILD TURKEYS**, by Bertha M. Tryon, describing suitable location of turkey pens. How Wild birds stand captivity. "the call of the wild." Tendency to return to wild state.

Other regular departments will include:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, and **HEALTH AND HYGIENE** conducted by P. T. Woods M. D.

SHOW ROOM SUCCESS AND INTERPRETING THE STANDARD conducted by J. H. Drevenstedt.

SPECIALTY CLUBS AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS conducted by William C. Denny.

In addition to the above there will also be several contributed articles of general and timely interest. **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD** is 5 cents per copy, 50 cents per year and **ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) FOR THE FIRST THREE YEARS**. Send your subscription now to:

AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY

Stafford Building

Buffalo, New York

Separator Awarded Grand Prize

The United States Cream Separator, manufactured by the Vermont Farm Machinery Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., was awarded the grand prize at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and their exhibit attracted much attention at the great Northwestern show.

The use of the cream separator is becoming more common each day in the general management of the farm, the up-to-date farmer appreciating the general utility and saving of the device. The time of the old shiftless and wasteful method of skimming the butter fat from the milk is fast going into oblivion.

If you want to know why the United States machine stands so high, see the agent in your neighborhood or write direct to the Bellows Falls office.

Jonas Hayner of Livingston, N. Y., started breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks in small numbers some ten years ago. He bred other varieties on his farm for a number of years until he realized that Barred Plymouth Rocks were the bread winners, on his place. He disposed of all varieties excepting Rocks and now ranks among the leading breeders of this popular American fowl. With carefully selected sires and dams, he has established a strain that has produced many winners at the leading shows. His record this year at the New York State Fair, one of the greatest of the country, was one to be proud of, his birds winning four out of the six first prizes in the strongest competition seen at this fair in years. His first prize pen of young Plymouth Rocks was greatly admired by the Barred Rock fanciers present. The bright color and sharp regular barring of the females being particularly striking and noticeable.

Columbian and Silver Wyandottes
AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR,
SEPTEMBER, 1909,

On four entries in a strong class—First Young Pen Columbian, First Young Pen Silvers, First Silver Pullet and Second Cockerel.

J. F. VAN ALSTYNE, NIVERVILLE, NEW YORK

FOGG'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Are guaranteed to please you or they may be returned and we will return your money and pay return charges on the birds.

¶ We can please you in Show Birds or Breeders, if you want something good in single birds, pairs or large numbers. We sell what we advertise, the BEST in

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our Catalog is free, write for it now.

N. V. Fogg, Box W, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Duston's a Winner

His stock occupies the position of highest honors in the world today. All breeders will admit he has furnished the foundation stock for the famous flocks of WHITE WYANDOTTES of this continent.

MY STOCK ALSO WON AT THE DAIRY, ROYAL AND OTHER SHOWS IN ENGLAND THIS YEAR.

I have "the goods" for showing and breeding that cannot be beaten. Send 10c. for catalog.

ARTHUR G. DUSTON,

DRAWER B,

SO. FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

BRACE'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Are in a class by themselves, having won more prizes than any other strain. Thirty years breeding. Write your wants.

WILLIAM F. BRACE,

VICTOR, N.Y., U. S. A.

Congdon's Barred Rocks BRED FOR **Utility and Beauty**

Write your wants in Cocks, Cockerels, Hens or Pullets. \$2,000 invested, 20 years' experience. ¶ INCUBATOR EGGS: \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000

NEW BOOKLET FREE

W. A. CONGDON,

Box 404,

Waterman, Illinois



SIBLEY'S R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

At Detroit, Jan. 9-14, '09, won 23 prizes, 12 firsts, 11 others

At Chicago, Dec. 15-19, '08, 17 prizes, 10 firsts, 7 others

At Indianapolis, Sept. 7-11, '08, 11 prizes, 5 firsts, 6 others

51 prizes, 27 firsts, 24 others, in three of the largest shows, tells its own story

Send for Fall Catalogue.

IRVING A. & FRANK CHURCHILL SIBLEY

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